Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

10 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 134. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
12th July	Culna*	6,152
19th ,,	China	7,932

*Does not carry passengers.

There are 250 open cot passages available for gentlemen by the "CHINA" sailing on the 19th July. Passengers occupying this accommodation will be messed on second saloon lines and the fare to London is Rs. 450. Quotations for return tickets returning either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are no second saloon passages available by the "CHINA" as all second saloon cabines have been disentled.

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates, and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Passage fares liable to alteration without notice.

	FIRST SALOON.		SECOND SALOON.		NATIVE SERVANTS DECK.
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON :					
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	250
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	375
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	230
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
9th July	Nagoya	6854

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
14th July	Linga	Karachi direct 1 p.m.
7th ,,	Chakla	Karachi & P Gulf 2 p m
11th ,,	Gregory Apcar	E. & S. Africa noon

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hibernian Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	25th June	10th July
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	1st July	10th July
Kosha Maru	H. Nagashiro	8187	12th July	23rd July
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3 75	23rd July	2nd Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Kirin Maru J. Fukaura 4763 20th June 4th July

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND MARSEILLES VIA ADEN, DJIBOUTI, PORT SAID AND GENOA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Gwalia Maru	S. Imai	20th June	10th July	Japan.
Bushu Maru	K. Uchigosi	7th July	15th July	Marseilles.
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi	22nd July	25th ,,	Japan
Mizuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	23rd July	2nd August	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	12,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against apprved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£119,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. G. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ...	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 27,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kharbin, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tientsin, Japan Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amounts of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,130,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kusume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 311

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Capital Fully Subscribed .....
Capital Paid Up .....
Invested Funds over .....

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your premiums on the most possible rate available in India you can provide for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries all usual risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please apply for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The investments of the Insurance Company to the full value of the investing the total sum Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Sodjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jethas & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confecitoner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.,
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan, and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE IN ALL THEIR

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India.
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

MEHTA & COMPANY

(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.

Refer to any Bank

29, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 1285.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.

LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

beat all records

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

07, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.

A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms

APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
Mr. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.

For Berar & C.P.
Messrs. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.

For Deccan
Mr. K. G. TOKEKAR, 753 Raviwar Peth, Poona

For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd., 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink

IS A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

RS. 175 only: AMERICAN REBUILT OLIVER TYPEWRITERS, Visible, Back-spacer and Tabulator with new Metal covers and Baseboards. High-class finish, guaranteed absolutely perfect, look and work like new machines. This is a remarkable opportunity to secure such high-grade machines at less than half the price of the New. Call and convince yourself. You will be disappointed if you are late. NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS; Improved Model, No. 3, all devices with improved 2 piece travelling case. Price Rs. 190. Special discount offered to buyers during this month. Buy Now. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Dealers in All-Makes of Typewriters. 36, (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

ALL forms of NERVOUS and *** DEBILITY, etc., safe and sure cure in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Three days' treatment sent free if cure is felt sure. Please write descriptions fully. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta G. P. O. W.

EVERYTHING CHEAP and the BEST is sold daily or auctioned on every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at MEHTA & CO., 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes, Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767, Telegram "Autoford."

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRIC—Last year all our pupils who were allowed to sit in the Preliminary Exam. were sent up to the University Matriculation Examination without a single exception. We invite the weakest students that never even dream of success to make them realise it in March, 1920. Students—any Standard Enrolled. Individual attention is a special feature of the School. THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, 259-261, Hornby Road, Fort. 1245

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SMART and experienced TYPIST. Salary according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 769 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroniele." 3078

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Sanskrit for the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, for 2 years from 1st September, 1919, on a salary of Rs. 100 per month. Apply to HONORARY COLLEGE SECRETARY, Dyal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore. 3073

WANTED AT ONCE—JOB COMPOSITORS. Experienced men need only apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED in Burma, a fully qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER with considerable practical experience of Ginning and Oil Machinery. A free bungalow with light and fuel is provided. Apply with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned), stating age and salary excepted to Box No. 754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3013

REQUIRED for Bombay immediately by Company with very large number of Shareholders thoroughly competent and experienced European COMPANY REGISTRAR capable of taking complete charge Share Department including allotments and calls. Applications stating salary desired, age, experience, and when services available to Box No. 763 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3055

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LEDGER CLERKS, only those with experience need, apply ARMY and NAVY STORES. 3116

WANTED—A competent COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualification. Apply KADIRIA PHARMACY, Mahoummedi Mansion, Null Bazar. 3115

WANTED A TYPIST for 2 hours' work 3 to 5 in the afternoon) daily. Apply personally to N. M. BHATHENA, Nos. 6/8, Medows Street, behind Kahn and Kahn's Office. 3054

WANTED.—For Attorneys' Office, one ENGROSSING CLERK and one GUJERATI SPEAKING HINDU for inspection and other work. Apply Box No. 765 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3062

WANTED—A competent ENGINEER for a State in Northern India. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and photo (which will not be returned) to Box No. 753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3009

WANTED.—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, having good experience at an Architect's Office. Pay according to qualifications. Apply MERWANJI BANA CO., 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 3024

WANTED—An experienced, energetic HEADMASTER and an ASSISTANT TEACHER for an Anglo-Gujrati School in Mofusil. Apply stating qualifications, terms etc., to Box No. 766, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3075

WANTED—One SHORTHAND TYPIST and one TYPIST. Apply Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Solicitors, No. 67, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Those who have worked in Solicitors' Office need apply. 3122

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS for collecting funds and securing memberships for a well established institution. Liberal commission to really efficient men. Apply to Box No. 774, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3106

WANTED—A GRADUATE, well-up in Mercantile Correspondence, Guzarati Book-keeping, type-writing and office routine wtih decent hand-writing. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3104

WANTED—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED BOOK KEEPER, (ACCOUNTANT). Accounts kept in English. Knowledge of Gujerati is necessary. Apply to Mr. A. MASCARENHAS, Maldon House, 35, New Marine Lines, Bombay. 3107

WANTED—A WELL EXPERIENCED LADY DOCTOR and a MALE DOCTOR for "The Eslami Zenana Dispensary," pay according to qualification. Apply sharp to SHETH HAJI ABDULLA HAJI HUSSEIN, Vice President, E. Z. D. Dhoraji (Kathiawar): 3113

WANTED—An experienced and Influential CANVASSER for Mill and Gin Stores. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2994

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for a Jain Boarding, one who can stay with boys for 24 hours, and who may be otherwise fitted for the work. Write with terms and testimonials to PRESIDENT, Sthanakwasi Jain Boarding, Limbdi (Kathiawad). 2978

WANTED FOR SERVICE ON THE UGANDA RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION—(1) Two SENIOR PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, scale of salary rupees three hundred, rising to rupees four hundred per mensem with quarters or house allowance, also a temporary War Bonus of rupees ninety for a married man and rupees forty-five for a single man. (2) Ten SECOND CLASS DRIVES also required. Pay rupees eighty rising to rupees one hundred forty-five per mensem plus mileage allowance, averaging rupees ten to sixteen for Asiatics, and rupees fifty per mensem for Europeans. Good Railway experience necessary. All applications should state age and give full particulars of service, copies of certificates should also be enclosed. Apply to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 3121

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG energetic Parsee youth, just returned from abroad, wishes to join any business firm out of India. Please communicate with Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3

WEAVING MASTER, expert in Sizing and Designing, 18 years' experience in Mill line, seeks EMPLOYMENT of prospects, as Master or other. Apply Box No. 749, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2996

A YOUNG HINDOO seeks EMPLOYMENT as Manager, Superintendent, Secretary, companion, Teacher, etc., knowing Marathi, Gujerati, Hindi, Sanskrit, English: Business experience; good references: cosmopolitan, up-country or Bombay: Moderate Terms. Please write Box No. 772, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 3092

WANTED

A CAPITALIST with Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs, willing to join in a paying concern of yearly net income of more than Rs. 1 lakh, may apply to Box No. 781, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3065

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LAW BOOKS for 1st L.L.B. Half-price; Apply sharp Tanner, Homeji Hall, Mazagon. 3099

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Parjab. 3066

ARE YOU IN NEED of anything, say, Ink, Nibs, Account Books, Papers, Envelopes, Pencils, Files, Pens, Drawing Instruments, etc.?—Phone No. one-four-five and we will attend to your needs at once. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, Rs. 100	115
Oliver No. 3, Brief Size	125
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S. and Tab.	175
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	224
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new,	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	.....
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	.....

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
pp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BOILERS, 18 by 5 by 100 platt's gins, openers, pumps. 10ft. Lathe ZORASTRIAN FACTORY, Shirpur. 3095

FOR SALE—One Ford Landaulette CAR, thoroughly overhauled in perfect running order, can be seen at BOMBAY GARAGE. 3114

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE—Few copies remaining. Apply HAJEE NOORMAHOMED, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 3029

FOR SALE.—Ruston Proctors OIL ENGINE. 38 B. H. P. complete and 1 PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE. 13 N. H. P. Claton Settleworth good condition. Apply JIVRAJ JINABHOY, Goolalwadi Bombay. 3056

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY at DeLisle Road, land 5,736 square yards with six structures, monthly rent Rs. 1,867, price Rs. 2,50,000. Apply Box No. 764 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3058

SWADESHI PENCILS—Better than Foreign. Just try once! Rs. 2/4 per gross. Postage and packing! As. 12. THE TABLET MANUFACTURING CO., 182, Ripon Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE—ONE LANCASHIRE BOILER, Ruston, and Proctor 20 by 6 by 100lbs. pressure, one Tandem Compound Engine by Ruston and Proctor, about 25 n h-p. 11" by 19" stroke 28in. Both the above are in very good condition. Apply J. RUSTOMJI, Lahore 3105

ALL Architects and Engineers will be pleased to learn that we have received fresh supply of the best quality Ferro-Prussiate and Ferro Gallic papers and linens. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

TO BE LET.

TO LET for the Poona Season, High-plinth, large, airy and open Bengalow, numbers of servants quarters, stables coach-houses etc., and large compound, Formerly in occupation of Honourable Mr. M. N. Hogg, Season rent unfurnished Rs. 2,000, furnished Rs. 2,500. Apply J. D. COOPER, House Agent No. 8, Napier Road, Poona. 2911

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

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Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCANTILE FIRMS DEALING WITH ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PORTS.

THE SHIPPERS and MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay are hereby informed that owing to the great demand for getting Ceylon products in Europe and other Colonies and the difficulty in obtaining freights from Colombo; we offer and undertake to supply in large quantities the following Ceylon products from Colombo for transhipment and exportation abroad:—

Tea, Copra, Cocoanut Oil, Rubber, Cardamons, Cinnamon, Desiccated Cocoanut, Plumbago, Cocoanut Fibre, Bristle Fibre, Palm Fibre, or (Kithul Fibre), Cocoa, Citronella Oil, and etc.

Immediate shipments or forward contracts can also be arranged for C.I.F. Bombay or for further particulars, please communicate with,

VILCASSIM BROS.
Exporters, Importers and Commission Agents,
Taj Mahal Hotel Buildings,
Khata Bazaar,
or Head Office, 3, Queen Street,
COLOMBO.

Telephones:
1923, Taj Mahal Hotel,
2471, Khata Bazaar.
Telegrams:
Vilcassim, Bombay, Colombo. 3012

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

GRANT-IN-AID APPLICATIONS.

APPLICATIONS for GRANT-IN-AID for 1919-20 from Primary Schools, desiring re-assessment and increase or registration *de novo* should be sent to the undersigned not later than the 20th of July, 1919.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
3059

NOTICE.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING EXCELLENT SITES FOR BUILDING RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR BUNGALOWS:

FOR SALE.—Very desirable PLOTS in a healthy and fashionable locality, and situated on a hill, commanding good scenery and Sea view. For price and other particulars, apply between 4 and 6 p.m. to Mr. A. L. COLACO, L.C.E., A.M.I., C.E.I., next to West End Watch Co., Hornby Road, Fort. 2961

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WG. MILLS CO., LIMITED.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for Ready Waste (Cotton and yarn) at the above Mill Company, which will be received at our Office No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay till 15th July, 1919. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The tenders on Company's printed forms only will be accepted.

Bombay, 7th July, 1919.
(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJEE AND Co.,
3100

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, for the half year ended 30th June, 1919, has been declared payable, on and after WEDNESDAY, July, 23rd, to Shareholders registered in our Books on 30th June, 1919.

Warrants for the amount of Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

Early intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.
July 9th 1919.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

GULABWADY wherein are two bungalows with compound, etc., at Marzbanshad Road, Andheri, Auction Sale at the office of Messrs. BENNETT & CO., on 14th July, 1919.

RAHIM EBRAHIM CURRIM AND JAFFERBHAI SHERMAHOMED.
Executors and Trustees of the Will of
3106 Gulamhussein Gangji.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1919.

BUSINESS.

1. To confirm the alterations to the Rules of Racing Nos. 44 and 63 as passed at the Special General Meeting held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on Monday, the 12th May, 1919.
2. That the Scale of Weight for Age (Appendix A) for three-year-old Arabs be raised 7 lbs.
3. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 16th June, 1919. 2738

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

A WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS leaves Delhi for the Ballard Pier Bombay every Friday, by which limited 1st and 2nd class accommodation is available for homeward bound passengers wishing to proceed direct on board the Mail Steamer. Application for accommodation should be addressed to the Station Superintendent, Delhi, in good time. A Restaurant Car will be attached to the train. Timings are as follows:—

Delhi	Dep.	8-50
Muttra Junction	,,	11-12
Bayana	,,	12-32
Kotah Junction	,,	16-43
Rutlam	,,	21-14
Baroda	,,	1-42
Bombay (Ballard Pier)	Arr.	9-50

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, 28th June, 1919. 3115

LOSS OF KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4 per cent. KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURE with Interest Coupons as detailed below, originally standing in the name of Messrs. Yusufali Alibhoy and Ghulamali G. Chegla, two of the executors of the Will of the late Mr. Ghulam Hoosein Chegla, and now standing in the name of Accountant-General, Bombay, by whom it was endorsed in favour of Bank of Bombay, has been recently lost. Payment of the said Debenture and Interest thereon have been stopped and duplicate of the said Debenture will be issued to the Proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the seventh day of July, 1919. The Interest accruing due on the said debenture will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office at Karachi. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and null and void.

C. W. C CARSON,
Accountant-General, Bombay.
Dated the 1st day of March, 1919.

Countersigned
T. S. DOWNIE,
Ag. Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust,
11th June, 1919.

PARTICULARS OF BOND MENTIONED ABOVE.

No. of Bond	Particulars of Loan.	Value.	Unpaid coupons attached
85	4% Lakh Loan of 1906.	Rs. 5,000	Nos. 25 to 60

3042

PUBLIC NOTICES

5 Per Cent. INCOME-TAX-FREE LOAN 1945-55

OPEN FROM 2ND JULY, 1919 TO 30TH AUGUST, 1919.

APPLICATIONS for the loan will be received at the Office of the undersigned on the ground floor of the Secretariat Building between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other working days.

C. W. C. CARSON,
Accountant General, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st July, 1919. 2958

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 15th July, 1919, upto 1 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), for "Constructing the Central Excise Lock-up and offices and quarters for officers and peons, on Mathew Road, Bombay, above plinth level. The value of work will be about Rs. 48,400, and the Chief Engineer Roads and Buildings reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorised agents. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 2,420, (two thousand, four hundred, and twenty, only), in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted. Forms of tender can be had from this office on week days during office hours but no forms will be issued on the day on which the tenders are to be received.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
7th July 1919. 3086

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 15th July, 1919, upto 1 o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), for "Constructing quarters for four European Police Officers in the Police Accommodation Scheme at Maharbavdi, Girgaon, Bombay." The value of work will be about Rs. 46,000, and the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees, during office hours, either on personal application or by duly authorised agents. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 2,400, (two thousand, four hundred, only), in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted. Forms of tender can be had from this office on week days during office hours but no forms will be issued on the day on which the tenders are to be received.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
7th July 1919. 3096

AUCTION SALE OF GUTTER DUST.

GUTTER DUST ready at THE HONG-KONG MILL, situated at Churchpoogley Cross Lane, Parel, will be Sold by Public Aucsion on account and risk of Messrs. FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., on Friday, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the above Mill. Goods can be seen at the Mill. Conditions of Sale will be declared at the time of Auction.

Bombay, 8th July, 1919.
(Sd.) GOVINDJEE THACKERSEY
MOOLJI and Co.,
3101 Secs. Treas. and Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MIYA ABDUL KARIM NANDKU and Bai CHINUBAI have contracted with our client for sale of the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, Maintenance, possession, mortgage, ease, lien, charges or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the Fazendari standing thereon situate, lying and living at Balp Street, outside the Fort being a portion of a piece of land admeasuring 507 square yards in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 square yards and required by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 4,607, Street No. 8 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 6844 and bounded, on or towards the North by a passage, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Joonma Sheriff and on or towards the West by a Gully.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1919.
KHANDVALA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3040

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims against the firm of Messrs. W. STEPHENS & SONS, Veterinary Surgeons and Coach Builders, Churni Road are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof, after which the assets of the firm will be distributed among the parties concerned.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1919.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the parties concerned. 2997

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ABEDIN AMIRUDDIN and BROS., carrying on business in cutlery goods at No. 169 Bangdi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay has been DISSOLVED as from the 7th day of July, 1919, and that my clients will pay off the liabilities due by the said firm and recover the outstandings due to the said firm.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1919.
DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI.
Attorneys for Messrs. Abdul Kadar Amiruddin Nomanbhoy Amiruddin and Mohamadbhoy Amiruddin.
3119

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARAB SYED NASIR Bin SYED YUSUP has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to our said client free from all encumbrances of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises with messuages and tenements thereon situate at Khetwadi 5th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the schedule here under written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed quit and ground rent land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Khetwadi, 5th Lane, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2022, New No. 9148, Old Survey No. 733, New Survey No. 5432 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of the Rates and Taxes of the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 1229 and Street No. 11 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the said Khetwadi 5th Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Hamid Hebtulla and on or towards the South by the propety of Cowasji Jeevanji

Dated this 8th day of July, 1919.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3118

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client DOCTOR GAJANAN JINABHAI, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our another client. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground partly of quit and ground rent and partly samadi tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at west of Sheikh Abdulla Doctor Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2859, 3098, New No. 3840, Old Survey Nos. 2795; 4450 and New Survey No. 4376 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7037, Street Nos. 120, 122, 124 and containing by admeasurement 183 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Doctor Street, on or towards the West by the Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street called the Mutton Street, on or towards the North by the property of Janjali and on or towards the South by the Borah Masjid called Full Masjid and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Esmailji Esabhai Burmawalla.

Bombay, dated this 7th day of July, 1919.
AMIN & DESAI,
3124 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JUSUB JUMMA has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate lying and being as Dadar Road, Parel, Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,887 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 15 and 17 and New Nos. 14617, C 14618 and 14622 and New Survey Nos. 1, 2, 2A, 7 and 8 and bounded as follows;

On the North by a public passage, on the East by the property of Kasinath Makan and others, on the South by the property of Dhunjibhoy Bomonji Pasma and others, and on the West by the property of Pandia a piece or parcel of

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate, lying and being at Dadar Road, Parel, Bhoiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,233 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 15 and 17, New Nos. 14617, 14618, 4 and 5/2072 14623 and New Survey Nos. 1, the property and bounded, on the North by the property of Munia Dias, on the East by the property of Posia Sukhad Gowan, on the South by the Public passage and on the West by the property of Munia Dias.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1919.
PATELL AND EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my clients Messrs. ABDUL KADAR AMIRUDDIN and MOHSINBHOY AMIRUDDIN will carry on business in partnership in cutlery goods at No. 169, Bangdi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of Abdul Kadar Amiruddin and Brothers as from the 8th day of July, 1919.
Dated this 8th day of July, 1919.
DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Attorney for Messrs. Abdul Kadar Amiruddin and Mohsinbhoy Amiruddin.
3120

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT, AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF ONE OLD HAY PRESS, ABOUT 10 TONS BARK, 43 BAGS WHEAT SWEEPINGS, OIL BARRELS AND BROKEN CASES, ETC., ETC.
On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "H" Shed of Grain Depot, below the new Bridge at Tank Bunder, Mazagon, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—
One old Hay Press, about 10 tons Bark, 43 bags (3,131 lbs.) Wheat Sweepings, Oil Barrels and Broken Cases, etc., etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within two days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.
On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Bhogilal Gulabchand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Ramdas Devji:—
2 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English white Dhotees, quality of No. 2222, 50 inches, 8/10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES DASUTI DHOTEES.
On THURSDAY, the 10th July, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the New Kaiseri-i-Hind Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. and on account and at the risk of R. S. Haldipur, Esq.:—
54 bales each 150 pairs Dasuti Dhotees No. 667 6 yards, 44 inches, weighing 1 14/16 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 DOZENS ARAB SHAWLS, ABOUT 290 GROSS EYELETS ABOUT 624 CANPASS BAGS AND 6 WEIGHING SCALES.
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort:—
60 dozens Arab Shawls.
About 290 gross Eyelets.
6 Weighing Scales.
About 624 Canvass Bags.
Above goods will be sold to the highest bidder.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS.
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Matubha Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor the proprietor of the National Trading Co. at the godowns at 10th Khetwadi Lane and Main Road the following goods consisting of:—
60 dozen Shuttles Wilsons.
160 dozen Shuttles other kind.
33.8 dozen Roller Skins.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 68ft.
1 roll Sizing Flannel 66ft.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Roller Cloth.
1 roll Clearer.
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1¼ft
4 rolls Emery Fillets 1ft
1 roll Hair Belting 5,515 ft.
1 roll Hair Belting 4,410 ft.
19 gross Pickers No 4.
6 gross Temple Rollers.
9 gross Wire Springs 12 x ¾ft.
29 dozen Reeds.
About 17 gross medium bow springs and rollers.
24 dozen Temple Cut Bars.
10 gross Comber Boards, fine quality.
2 gross Fork Holders.
P shape Buffers about 514¼ lbs.
7 gross Country Pickers No. 4A.
33 gross Country Pickers No. 4B.
1 roll Cotton Rope 2'520 lbs.
Picking bands Green Chrome 112¾ lbs. loose
9 nungs Asbestos Red Jointing Sheets 70 lbs.
5.000 nungs blue Dobby Harness.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
P. S.—The above goods will be sold in one or more lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES ENGLISH MULLS.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Harnandrav Baijnath and on account and at the risk of Seth Cheniram Jasraj:—
60 bales English Mulls No. 1 to 4 K, No. 1 to 4 C, or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES ENGLISH WHITE SHIRTINGS.
On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshowji Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Madhavlal Ranchordas.
18 packages English wh. shirtings No. 7602 of others 42 yards.
MEHTA AND Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Bank concerned, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), the following:—
Ex. S.S. "Crosby Hall."
500 kegs Wire Nails.

SALE OF 23 BALES MOSQUITO NETS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1919, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following 23 bales of Mosquito Nets:—
Ex. S.S. "City of Manila."
S. C. & Co., 1405—72—11-13-3 bales each 20 pieces, quality A 1405, 72in., A 1408 90in. and A 1409 100in.
Ex. S.S. "War Bittern."
1406-100—14-16—3 bales 11 pieces A 1405 100in., 20 pieces 1406 90in., A 7409 100in.
Ex. S.S. "Scindia."
1408-100—25-26—2 bales each 20 pieces. Quality A 1408 100in., A 1409 100in.
1408-09—100-27—1 bale 22 pieces A 1409 100in., A1408 100in.
1408-100—28-29—2 bales 17 pieces A 1408 100in., 20 pieces A 1409 100in.
Ex. S.S. "Olympia."
1406-90—17-18—2 bales each 20 pieces A 1406 100in., A 1409 100in.
Ex. S.S. "Scindia."
1406-90—19-20—2 bales each 20 pieces A 1406 90in., A 1409 100in.
Ex. S.S. "Castalia."
1409-100—30-32—3 bales each 20 pieces A 1409 100in., A 1408 100in.
33—1 bale 25 pieces A 1408 100in.
Ex. S.S. "Scindia."
1408-100—21-23—3 bales each 20 pieces A 1408 100in., A 1409 100in., A 1406 90in.
24—1 bale 20 pieces A 1406 100in.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.
Samples may be inspected before the sale at the Office.

SALE OF 5 DRUMS PURE ANILINE OIL AND 7 CASKS NAPHTALINE BALLS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 10th July 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—
By order of the Bank concerned.—
Ex S.S. "Montebello."
J. T. M. No. 41/5—5 drums pure Aniline Oil T 1-7-16 4,490 lbs.
Ex. S. S. "Culna."
J. T. M.—No. 117—7 casks Naphtaline Balls cwt. 19, Qr. 1, lbs. 18.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORES DEALERS.
SALE OF ENGLISH MADE MILL STORES OF WELL KNOWN BRANDS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant at their sale room at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—
By order of the Bank Concerned.
1 case "Headmost" Brand Best Polished Reeds.
6 cases "Headmost" Brand Best Egyptian cotton Heads.
3 cases Weft Fork Holders.
2 cases Grooved Emery Fillet.
4 cases "Headmost" Brand Best Polished Reeds.
Full particulars can be obtained of and the samples can be seen at the undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1919.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.
Under instructions from the Simplex Mill Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Messrs. Mangaljee and Co., the following very valuable ornaments:—
2 pairs of Bangles set with valuable white diamonds.
2 pairs of bangles set with large white diamonds.
1 pair of pearl raifuls.
1 necklace of one string of very valuable white round pearls.
1 gold ring set with large white diamond.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Sha Naginlal. Nendvallabhdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following Jewellery:—
1 pair diamond lavagias of 14 diamonds.
1 Pearl and ruby gold necklace.
1 diamond and emerald ring.
1 diamond and emerald Marquis ring.
4 pearl bangles of one string each.
1 pearl necklace of 2 stringe.
1 pair diamond ear-rings.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
On SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis by Press, in good order.
1 grey country-bred horse, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of the Rights of Drawing Toddy and Gathering Cocoanuts, etc.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor on TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st August, 1919, to 31st July, 1920, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.: drawing toddy tapping date trees, and gathering cocoanuts from trees situate at Chaupati Gowalia Tank Road, Pedder Road, Foras Road, Worli, Sopari Bagh Road, Government Gate Road, Parel, Cleveland Bunder, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Purbadevi Road, Mahim, etc.
For details and conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 9th July, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Cardboard, Printing Paper, Waterproof Coats, Caustic Soda, etc. etc.
Under instructions from the Deputy Controller (Transit), Indian Munition Board, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 11th July, 1919, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at Mazagon Grain Depot Shed N. of the Bombay Port Trust Railway, the following goods:—
82 bales and some loose quantity of Cardboard buff, cream wove and white printing paper damaged by fire and water, 290 waterproof coats, a small number of foot bandages and khaki blouses, about 220 drums damaged caustic soda, one 10 ton broken pulley block, four damaged wheel barrows.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel No 521.

NOTICE.
The Sale of "The Manohar Vastra Bhandar" Stores at Parukhwadi, Girgaon Back Road, Advertised for this day has been POSTPONED till further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 KEGS OF GENUINE "A" RED LEAD OF NIPPON PAINT MANUFACTURING Co.
Under instructions from the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co. of Vadgadi, Bombay, Messrs" Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 14th July 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
400 Kegs each contg. 56 lbs nett of Genuine "A" Red Lead of Nippon Paint Manufacturing Co.
A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 9th July, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

A Complete Serial Drama in 8 Parts
An entirely new idea in long film.
PATHE PRESENTS
"Love's Mask"
A complete drama in 2 episod of 4 parts each.
Starring the leading artistes from the French Stage.
THIS WEEK FIRST EPISODE
"A PICTURE BEAUTIFUL"

PATHE GAZETTE
Aimle Bains and its Surroundings Pathe-color
NIPPED IN THE BUD
TOTO.
LOOK OUT FOR
"TO-DAY"
featuring
FLORENCE REED.
The Finest film of the year in 8 reels.

TIME:
7, 8.-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. & Sunday 5-30 p.m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT!
THREE MORE EPISODES of the GREAT MILITARY MYSTERY SERIAL
PEARL of the ARMY
featuring
The Fascinating Film Favourite
PEARL WHITE
EPISODES 7—8—9
This Instalment of the Military Mystery Serial will take everyone by storm. Full of thrills and fast action.
PICTORIAL NEWS.
And a Rib-Tickling Comic.
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS
SATURDAY and SUNDAY at 5-15.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY CINEMA

PRESENTS ON

THURSDAY THE 10th and FRIDAY THE 11th

MARIE

The Dainty Egyptian Dancer.

ORIENTAL
DANCES and SONGS

Box Rs. 8, Orchestra (first five rows) Rs. 3, First class (rear Orchestra) Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1-0-0, Second class Re. 0-8-0, Third class Re. 0-4-0.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT 6. 8 AND 10 p. m.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
— IN —
"THE EASIEST WAY"

The story of a young actress who, to get an engagement, accepts the influence of a wealthy man, and pays the traditional price. Later she falls in love with another man, and the story of how both her patron and her lover spurned her was one of the great classics of the American drama, as it is now of the screen.

"WHAT WILL YOU PAY"?

"All these things are mine——you may have them——but they have a price."

The girl listened to the pleadings—the temptations of the man. She had seen her friends in the midst of these luxuries; knew how they achieved them, but shrank from them herself. And now the craving for release from her struggle for existence gripped her; she fought against it, as would any woman who held herself beyond a price; she felt her starved spirit failing; and then—"Yes"!

THE WIFE OF A SCOUNDREL!
The beautiful Gold Rooster Pathe Drama, this week, at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
is one of the most touching episodes of present day life. It tells you how a sweet, noble career is wasted on a consummate Society thief.

THE HUNTING OF THE HAWK.
is a five reel photoplay which reminds you forcefully that in this deceptive world, all that glitters is not gold.
It is a story of a Society burglar masquerading under the guise of a Secret Service Agent, making repeated endeavours to rob a wealthy family of their valuable necklace—and his being eventually foiled by a smart handsome Detective, who afterwards wins the affections of the winsome widow of the deceased villain.
The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette and a Comedy.
Nightly: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15, (S. T.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)
Still another Indian Production adapted from the great Indian Epic the
MAHA BHARATA
KICHAK VADHA
An episode from the
VIRAT PARVA
Rates slightly advanced
AN EXTRA SHOW EVERY DAY AT 5-15 during this week.
NEXT SATURDAY,
The Greatest film show on EARTH
EDDIE POLO
in the newest Universal Serial
LURE OF THE CIRCUS.
18 epesodes—36 part
SIX PARTS EVERY WEEK

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST FEW NIGHTS!
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE INIMITABLE ENGLISH COMEDIAN
SYDNEY JAMES
In HIS GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA
PIERROT PIE
A COMEDY SALAD WITH A MUSICAL DRESSING.
To-day Wed. 9th at 9-30 p. m.
PIE No. 4
Another entire change of Menu Served up HOT & TASTY.
SEE Sydney James' Cricket match.
SEE Sydney James' Dramatic Rehearsal
and an original travesty on the Grand Opera FAUST.
Thurs. 10th, Fri. 11th & Sat. 12th
PIE No. 5.
Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 13th July at 5-30 p. m.
"PLUM PIE"
A SPECIAL PIE
Cortaining all the best items of Pies No. 2, 4 & 5
A Concentration of value seldom given to Bombay Audiences.
THREE PROGRAMMES IN ONE
Plan at Rose and Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

"Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya"
Girgaon, Sandhurst Road.
"Season of 53 Concerts"
9th July to 2nd November.
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Every Sunday at 5 p.m. (S.T.)
in which PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR will take prominent part.
Opening Concert on Wednesday, 9th Inst. under the patronage of His Holiness SHRI MANIK PRABHU.
For particulars apply
MANAGER

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
To-day Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 9th, 10th and 11th July at 6-30
"The Romance of Tarzan"

THE EXCELSIOR
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
EDGAR WARWICK
presents the
New Revusical-Comedy Co.
VANITY FAIR
IN VARIOUS EDITIONS
XCEPTIONALLY
XCELLENT SHOW
XACTING XCLAMATIONS
of Xpressive Xultation!
FIRST Edition on Monday Next.
Each Edition a complete change.
Booking at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool July 4th:

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	1,000
Mid. American Spot	20.04
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	—
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Closed.
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Closed.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 4th

New Contracts

Months:	To-day's prices.
July	19 98+52
Aug.	19 75+37
Sept	19 66+36
Oct	19 53+33
Nov.	19 46+34
Dec	19 39+35
Jan.	19 31+34
Feb.	19 32+34
Mar.	19 13+34
April	19 04+32
May	18 95+32

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 4th

New Contracts:

Months:	To-day's price.
June	28 25+25

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 28th:

	Bales.
Totalin Sight	Not received.
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian	
American	
Other	
Total Sales	17,000
East Indian Sales	700
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	
" " Stock	55,000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Actual Export	700
" " Imports	2,000
" " Speculation	—
American Afloat	290,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	341,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	—
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent	23,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal	22½
Demand Bills	4.59.00
Silver Commercial Bars	106½

New York, July 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—
" Exports to Great Britain	24,000
" " to Continent	48,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	22
Demand Bills	4.53.10
Silver Commercial Bars	107½

New York, July 4th.

New York and New Orleans Markets closed to-day and to-morrow.

New York, July 5th.

Silver Commercial Bars — 107½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 1st.

Bar Silver Spot — Market closed.
2 months hence
Closing Tone

London, July 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot — 53
2 months hence — 53½
Closing Tone—Steady fair demand.

London, July 3rd.

Bankers' Bills — 62 1/4
Bar Silver Spot — 53½
2 months hence — 53½
Closing Tone—Scarcity of offers Steady.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. — 3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. — 3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months — 4
" " 6 " — 4 1/4
Interest day to day loans — 2 1/2
" 7 day market loans — 3 1/8

London, July 4th

Bankers' Bills	61⅞
Bar Silver Spot	53⅛
" 2 months hence	53⅛

Closing Tone of Silver:—Buying—Steady:
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	52⅝
Rupee Paper 2 5/8 Nominal	57
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	65
Government Securities 3 %	56
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	30.42

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 76⅛
Hongkong Bank	£ 107

London, July 5th

Bankers' Bills	61 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	53 9/16
" 2 months hence	53 3/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " 6 "	4 1/4
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 days market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	52⅝ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 2½ %	57
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans	65
Government Securities 3 %	56
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	30.42

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 76⅛
Hongkong Bank	£ 107

WAR LOANS.

London, July 4th.

5½ % 1925—1928	£27⅛
4½ % 1925—1945	£39½
5 % New	£93⅝

London, July 5th

5½ % 1925—1928	£ 87⅛ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£ 99½
5 % New	£93 3/4

THE MAILS.

London, June 5th.

The Bombay Mails of 14th June were delivered London to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 4th:

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Quoted	80
Australian paid	80

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Feroseopore usual Bold July-Aug. Sellers	910
Rapeseed, Yellow Generat, 416 lbs. ex-ship July-Aug. Sellers	970
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	—
Calcutta Linseed July-Aug. resellers	1055
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship July-Aug.	1070
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. Resellers	960
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Sept. Paid Sellers	800
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Sellers	800

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£94
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£91⅛
Copper Braziers	£124
Yellow Metal	12
Hard Spelter	38½

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos: 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept: Buyers	45

Javas—Firm and dearer but without business.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Paid Buyers	1/8½

London, July 5th:

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Quoted	80
Barletta Wheat—492 lbs. Quoted	80
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,615,000

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Feroseopore usual bold July-Aug: Sellers	910
Rapeseed, Yellow Generat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	970
Rapeseed, Crown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. quoted	910
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Buyers	1070
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. Resellers	960
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Sept. Sellers	800
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Nearest Value	850

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£94
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£91⅛
Copper Braziers	£124
Yellow Metal	12
Hard Spelter	38½

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos: 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	Nominal
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept: Buyers	45

Javas—Firm and dearer but without business.

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/5
Plantation First Latex Crepe for July Sellers	1/8½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 8.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 593 for Fully Good Broach July-August, and for some time fluctuated between Rs. 592½ and Rs. 592. Later on, owing to selling by the bazaar, the price declined to Rs. 586¼, and after improving to Rs. 588, closed at Rs. 586¼. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 585½, advanced to Rs. 586, and further fluctuations followed, closing quotations being as under.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach July-Aug.	587½
Fully Good Bengal July	438
Fine Oomras July	512
Good Southerns July-Aug.	531

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 8TH JULY 1919:

	Rs.
Fully Good M.G Broach July-Aug.	586
Fully Good M.G Bengal July	438
Fine M.G. Oomras July	512
Good M.G. Southerns July-August	536

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions:	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	462	451	438	422	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	458	446	433	418	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	539	524	506	—	"
Central Provinces	554	539	521	—	"
M.G. Broach	597	590	583	573	529
M.G. Southerns	—	—	554	544	"
SawginedDharwar	—	589	582	572	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th July 1919.

Cotton	10,110 Bales.
Wheat	10,310 Owts.
Linseed	6,904 "
Rape etc	4,097 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	1,455 "
Groundnuts	1,891 "
Castorseed	368 "
Rice	89,466 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	29,775 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,936 "
Jowar	1,579 "
Maize	38 "
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, July 8th, 6 p.m:

Ready.	Bazar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. as. p
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	78 0 0	—
" " Cawnpore 7-80	77 0 0	—
" Karachi Bengal	78 0 0	—
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	18 0 0	—
" " Cawnpore	18 0 0	—
" Yellow Cawnpore	17 8 0	—
Linseed Brown Bold	26 8 0	27 8 0
" Thin	26 0 0	27 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	116 0 0	—
" Gujar 75-25	110 0 0	—
" Gujar 50-50	105 0 0	—
" Black	93 0 0	—
Poppyseed White	22 0 0	23 0 0
Groundnuts	112 0 0	—
Mowraseed	9 8 0	—
Barley	46 0 0	—
Castorseed	85 0 0	—

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 8th:

	Rate Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 12	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 4
Currimbhai No.12½	1 1 10
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 8th:

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphs	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	225
American Dollars	261
Hongkong "	205
Shanghai "	303½
Japan "	127
Singapore "	156½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

Bombay, July 8.

BULLION.

Bar gold, Rs. 30-13-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7, 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 252.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 265.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 125/8.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 121.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 201/8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 303/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 136.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm with good business passing, chiefly in Mill shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2430. Swan 745. Simplex 640, Madhowji 2587/8, Shapurji 137/8, Kohinoor 1630, Currimbhoy 435, Kastoorchand 1190, Finlay 682/8, Crescent 270, Fazulbhoy 897/8, David 740, Colaba 1900, Century 535, Bombay Dyeing 1632/8, Central Mining 40, Katni ord 350, Katni def 1810, Alcock 847/8, Tata old def 1250, Tata new def 610 pr. Tata ord 250, Shivrajpur 43/8, Bombay-Burma 1025, Bt. Burma Petroleum 27, Bombay Tramway 795, Bombay Steam 425, Tata Hydro 1520, Tata Bank 57, Tata Oil 340 pr.

The following are the rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2435, Swan 745, Simplex 632/8, Madhowji 2595, Fazulbhoy 897/8, Currimbhoy 435, Crescent 272/8, Kohinoor 1625, Colaba 1890, David 740, Finlay 682/8, Kastoorchand 1140, Century 530, Bombay Dyeing 1650, Shapurji 137/8, Central Mining 40/8, Katni ord 345, Katni def 1850, Alcock 845, Tata old def 1245, Tata new def 600, Tata ord 250, Shivrajpur 43, Bombay Burma 1030, Bt. Burma Petroleum 26/12, Tata Hydro 1515, Tata Bank 57, Tata Oil 372/8.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 5th July, 1919.

LIABILITIES:

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,16,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	221,32,275	
" Deposits at Branches	70,83,084	
		3,11,25,359
Other Deposits		21,54,99,624
Post Bills		11,437
Sundries		27,90,075
	Rs.	27,03,33,555

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,61,43,240
Other authorised Securities	18,70,000
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,29,61,130
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,63,52,700
Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,21 01,448
Dead Stock	15,42 041
Stamps	12,520
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	5,39,073
Sundries	11,12,273
Cash	10,77,56,200
Rs.	27,03,33,555

PRESS COMPANIES

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a.	Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	Rs:	250	450
Albert Kurrachee	1,000	Nov.	45		800
Bellary Dress	275	Aug.	10		100
Broach City	200	Oct.	20		150
Fort	675	Nov.	50		700
Godavery Valley	100		6		45
Harveyand Sabhpity	500	July	70		600
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12		130
Jivanji Press	100	Aug.	15		135
Jumna Ging. & P.Co. Ltd.	1,000	..	7%		550
Karachi Press Co.	500	..	40		700
Mahmudpura Cts.	100	..	20		100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.		125
Manmar Mfg.	320	Aug.	15		155
New East Indian	1,000	Sept.	200		1,300
New Motunsil Co.	400	Nov.	70		600
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50		500
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	60		750
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.		1,000
Surat City	200	Oct.	15		140
Volkart Bi. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40		510

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	328
Alliance Bk of Simla. Ld.	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½	300
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay	500	Jan.-July	18%	2061
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	17½	1,010
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	12½	134
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	—	8%	51
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50	50	..	7%	50
National Financing	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	28
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs 7½	75	—	—	57
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	£ 76⅛			
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	April-Oct.	15%	92
Mercantile Bank	10	..	7%	97
" 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£ 125	—	33⅓	£113
National Bank of India £1	2½ £25	—	20%	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry.	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	112
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	do.	8½%	838
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6½%	114
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	105
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4½%	80
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Gazerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4½%	88
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	78
Mymensingh Bhalrab Bazaar Ry.	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	163
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	148
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	100
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	9½%	550
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	6 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Year div.	
				Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120		1,425
Alliance Cotton	100	..	7		100
Akola	100	..	5		87½
By Cotton Manufg. Co.	500	..	80		650
By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90		1,032½
Bombay United	250	..	25		625
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50		625
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	26½		335
Central India C.	500	May-Nov.	210		2,600
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%		430
China	1,000	Apl.Oct.	50		500
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	80		1,000
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	75		925
Crescent	100	do.	25		270
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30		435
David	250	do.	20		740
Dawn	250	do.	60		420
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15		220
Emperor Edward	500	do.	65		650
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar-Sept.	70		897½
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75		1,250½
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.		682½
Gold Mohor	500	..	125		1,100
Globe	100	..	Nil.		90
Hindustan	1,000	..	140		800
Hyderabad Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching	1,000	April-Oct.	200		1,500
Indian Manufg.	1,000	do.	12½		925
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	100		750
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17½		255
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		335
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April Oct.	40		1,100
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	..		400½
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	100		1,100
Khatao	1,000	June.Dec.	700		1,300
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70		3,550
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150		1,630
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	125		1,500
Mathuradas Mills	100	..	100		2,567½
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	100		1,100
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200		1,450
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.		2,500
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	400		180
Nawab of Cambay	500	April-Oct.	20		2,650
New Great Eastern	250	..	5		400
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	120		425
Pahaney	250	..	Nil		1,530
Pearl	250	..	55		285
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50		647½
Planet Mill	100	..	5		432½
Premier	62	..	..	62½	Nom.
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	25		140
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	100		250
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50		450
Sir ShapurjiBrocacha Mills	100	..	Nil.		187½
Sholapore	1,000	do.	725		2,100
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	100		640
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	125		1,230
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.		745
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150		2,410
Tata O	500	..	5½		1,425
Tata P	500	..	8		425
Union Mill	250	..	..		400
Vishnu Cotton O	250	..	75		925
P	500	..	7	%	500
Western India	1,000	..	150		225
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug	10%		400

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
Andhra Valley O	600		4%	240
Andhra Valley P	600		4%	525
Ahmedabad Elec.	100		4%	262½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	847½
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20	100	August	..	46
Ramnarain	5	..	4%	5½
Back Bay Bath	50	..	6	80 nom.
Badham Pile	70	..	10	100
Baroda Tram Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	100	..	Nil.	50
By.Burma T. Corportn	125	—	25	1,625½
By. Burma T. Corportn New Issue 25	125	—	—	300 p.m.
British Burma Petroleum	6	Mar.-Oct:	..	27
By.ElectricSupply F. and T. Co. Ltd. O	£10	..	6%	124
P	£10	..	10%	795
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	..	2	10
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,675
Bombay Steam O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	425
Navigation Co. P	250	Oct.	6%	230
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement				
Central M. Co., Ltd.				
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	10	..	2	54½
The Eastern O	10	April	4	40
Chemical Co. D2ab	500	..	42%	425
Indian Cement Co. D	15	..	5%	23
D	1½	..	Nil.	50
Katni Cement P		..	20	782½
O	100	..	5	350
Indian Cotton Oil Co. D100	40	..	44½	1,810
P50	100	..	7%	105
John Roberts & Co.	100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
Kemp & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227½
Kurramsee Landing	50	Oct.	30%	98
Rs. 75	200	July	20	170
Marks & Co.	200	..	..	100
McKenzies Ltd.	100	July	8	80
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	30	375
Marslane Price Co.	100	..	4%	84
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	7%	75
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	100	—	25	240
Phillips & Co.	200	May	30%	530
Port Canning Co.	1,000	July	Nil.	44
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	Sept.	40	875
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co.	100	—	6	43½
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	125
Swadeshi Stores O	75	Sept.	8	85
P	75	Sept.	8	250
Tata IronSteel Co. D	20	..	80	1,250
F	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	142
Tata Iron Or (NI)30	75	..	..	142
" Dif (..) 100	400	..	..	800
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	8%	1,520
P	1,000	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata " Iron " Pref (second)	10	—	100	1 pm.
Tata Hydro Deb. Con Fs	1,000	April-Oct	51%	8% prem.
Thacker & Co.	50	June	30%	270
Telephone Co.	50	..	6	300 xd
Tata Oil Mills 60	100	..	..	350 p.m.

D—Buy. D—Quan Div. N—Nominal price
S—Ex Div

Guard against Monsoon by using our
GUARANTEED WATERPROOF PAULINS
of standard Government test and quality
at Rs. 2-8-0 per square yard, inclusive
of eyelets, lashings &c.
Any sizes available for immediate delivery.
Apply:—
Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,
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INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margins
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL YIELD
Express Oil Mills Co., Ld., Stocks:
World's Oil Industry is practically next to Gold Mining, especially that of Linseed Oil, the universally used oil, yielding 85 to 100% profits. The "EXPRESS" is the third mill for manufacture of raw and boiled Linseed Oil in Calcutta—the biggest linseed exporting port of the world (about 6 crores of rupees a year).
"EXPRESS" expects distributing its first dividend in June, 1920—minimum 40%.
DIRECTORS:
MR. J. C. BANERJEE, Engineer & "The Prince of Contractors".
" S. N. DUTT, of Messrs. P. N. Dutt & Co., the only Galvanising Bucket manufacturers of India, Machine Builders, Selling Agents: Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ld.
Limited number of stocks available at premium only
PLEASE WRITE TO:
Calcutta Stock & Share Syndicate, Ld.
Underwriters, Stock & Share Brokers,
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POSITIVE SAFETY

Nearly half the Capital already subscribed.
THE
Hindustan Mining Syndicate, Limited,
AJMER.
Registered under Sanction of the Governor-General of India.
CAPITAL Rs. 100,000
With power to increase.
Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable by small instalments of Rs. 2-8 on application; Rs. 2-8 on allotment; Rs. 2-8 on first call and Rs. 2-8 on second call at interval of not less than one month.
Object: Development of the Mining Industries of Ajmer-Merwara Districts.
EVERY PROSPECTS OF VERY LARGE DIVIDENDS.
Managed by the experienced Managing Agent under supervision of the Board of Directors.
Apply for prospectus and application forms to:
MR. SORABJI DADABHOY VAKIL,
MANAGING AGENT, AJMER.

MACHINE MADE BRILLIANT INK TABLETS.
OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX
HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets); Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-8 per gross; Bright blue-black annas 15 per gross. Red Ink Tablets Re. 1-8 per gross. Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.
U. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.
Sole Agents for Bombay Town—
VARDHMAN & SONS,
Pydhoni, Bombay.

4 STEAMERS FOR Sale
Built 1918
Dead weight 5000
Also a Steam Launch.
Full particulars from
Box No. 757.
C.B. 103.

NEW INDIAN LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The total subscriptions for the new Indian loan up to the 5th July, 1919, are Rs. 5,46,57,900 inclusive of Rs. 6,73,900 in the shape of war bonds.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Musical Concert at Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya at 9.30 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Nagoya will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day.

THURSDAY, July 10.

Mails for Japan per s. s. Kafunsa Maru No. 2 will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 11.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beiar and L. Marquis per s. s. Gregory Apcar will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will be forwarded by this steamer.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kaifuku Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Singapore on the 7th instant.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	22	10
Poona Mail	13	30	20	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi Express	8	50	2	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	47	21	
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

A general meeting of the members will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Morarji Gokuldas Hall.

HARI-KIRTAN.

To-day being Ashadi Ekadashi, there will be hari-kirtan in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar, at 8-30 p.m.

BHAGINI SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj, Mr. Dhirajlal C. Mody will lecture on "Industry and Swadeshi", to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of Sanghvi Sadan, Khetwadi, Girgaum, when Mrs. J. B. Petit will preside.

MOOLBHI PEERBHOY HAJEE KOOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June, 507 women and 155 children were treated in the above dispensary.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDAL, POONA.

Under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandal, Poona, Mr. L. G. Khare, B.A. (Cant), will deliver a lecture on "The Indian Organisation in India", under the presidentship of Dr. H. H. Mann, in Nana Wada, Poona, to-day.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Monday was 163 compared to 181 on the corresponding day of last year and 106 in 1917. Cholera registered 2 attacks and 2 deaths on Monday.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute, Mr. M. D. Altekar, M.A., will deliver a public lecture in Marathi at the Library Hall of the Institute on Friday, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The subject of the lecture will be "Fate versus Action."

PANDHARPUR ASHADI FAIR.

The Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas has sent a section of Hindu Ambulance Volunteers and Medical Officers to Pandharpur for First Aid and Medical Relief amongst the pilgrims during the Ashadi Fair.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I should like your readers to peruse the following correspondence:—

Rajan.
Bandra, 10th April 1919.

To
The Chief Officer.
Bandra Municipality.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that upto now I have not been billed for Sanitary Tax as your sweeper never cleans the privy which is used by me, but to my great surprise I see that in your bill No. 9164 you have charged me Rs. 1-12-10 for January to March 1919 for house No. 25 at Rajan.

I regret I have to inform you that I am unable to pay the tax as your sweeper never comes to clean the same, and I am compelled to make my own arrangements, and trust, under the circumstances, you will cancel the tax.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Sd. D. FONSECA.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 13th June, 1919.

No. 696.
Memorandum.

With reference to his letter dated 10th April Mr. D. Fonseca is informed that according to present rules in force he is liable to pay special sanitary cess for the privy on his premises at Rajan, whether he has taken Municipal service or not for the same.

Sd. S. K. KABRAJEE, D. P. H. (London.)
Health Officer.
Bandra Municipality.

No Municipal Sweeper has yet turned up and I have had to continue my own arrangements.

Some of the residents in Danda, Chuim and Palli cannot get a drop of water for the whole month any yet according to the Bandra Municipal rules they are charged Rs. 1 (for 1,000 Gallons) and have to pay another rupee or two to make their own arrangements for getting water from wells or other villages.

Now that the Bandra Municipality are going to give us electric lights and energy, will they charge us for supply of "energy" whether the service is taken or not.—Yours, etc.

Sd. D. FONSECA.

Bombay, July 2.

BANGALORE RACES.

1ST GYMKHANA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 8.

The first of the two Gymkhana Race Meetings arranged in connection with the Bangalore race week was held to-day. There was a good attendance, but rain interfered during the second and the third races and made things uncomfortable. However, fine weather prevailed later and some good sport was witnessed.

The following are the details:—

THE WEST-END PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles over six flights of hurdles.

Mr. M. Goculdass' SILVER SAINT, 11-0, Mr. Pearson 1
Col. Desaraj Ur's DERMAN, 11-0, Mr. Roark 2
Lt.-Col. H. W. Naylor's SAMBO, 11-0, Capt. K. C. Duff 3

Betting:—3 to 1 on Silver Saint, evens Derman, 3 to 1 against Sambo.

The race:—Won by four lengths, twelve lengths between second and third.

THE C. B. PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr. Mahomed Hussein's CHRONICLE, 7-1, (extra 6 lbs.) Suleman Khan ... 1
Captain A. A. Robbs' ZAMRUDH, 10-7, Baker 2
Mr. Syed Valishaw's SALIM PASHA, 7-2 Mahomed Shaffi 3

Also ran:—Taj 8-7, Goher 8-8, Heera 7-2.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Salim Pasha, evens Chronicle, 3 to 1 against Zamrudh and Taj, 5 to 1 Goher and Heera.

The race:—Won by a neck, 1 length between second and third.

Time:—58 seconds.

THE ARAB PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. V. A. M. Swamy's SILVER PRINCE, 7-12, Babyan 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' CHIEFTAIN, 9-7, Baker 2
Mr. M. Ali Asker's SUBBIACA, 9-0, Ranjan 3

Also ran:—Reuter 8-6, Mitigation 7-10.

Betting:—4 to 1 on Chieftain, 2 to 1 against Subbiaca and Silver Prince, 4 to 1 Reuter and Mitigation.

The race:—Won by 3½ lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins 1 sec.

THE STAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Major Hildebrand's ST. POL, 11-7, Rourke 1
Mr. H. S. Pearson's PICKWICK, 11-7, Pearson 2
Col. Desaraj Urs' RED GUARD, 11-7, Abraham 3

Also ran:—Babette 11-7, Olga 11-7, Bonaccord 9-7.

Betting:—3 to 1 on St. Pol, 3 to 2 against Pickwick, 5 to 1 against Olga, 6 to 1 Red Guard and Bonaccord, 8 to 1 Babette.

The race:—Won by 4 lengths, 5 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min 15 secs.

THE PONY SCURRY.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr. M. Ali Asker's GARIBALDI, 11-3, Mr. Baker 1
Mr. Doraiswami Mudaliar's PADDY'S DARLING, 9-7, Mr. Mahomed 2
Mr. Kasim's THABARAZ, 9-4, J. Chandkhan 3

Also ran:—Sugar Loaf 10-0, Jessie 9-3, Black Knight 9-1, Corporal 9-0.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Garibaldi, 2 to 1 against Sugar Loaf, 3 to 1 Paddy's Darling, 6 to 1 Thabaraz and Corporal and 8 to 1 Jessie and Black Knight.

The race:—Won by 2 lengths, a length between second and third.

Time:—46 secs.

THE SUMPEGAY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. M. Ali Asker's KEYNOTE, 8-0, Mr. Rahian 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' MARAUDER, 9-3, Baker 2
Mr. C. S. Chellam's SILVER KING, 8-4, Ranga Rao 3

Also ran:—Moonlight 7-9.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Marauder, 3 to 2 against Keynote, 5 to 2 Silver King and 5 to 1 Moonlight.

Time:—1 min 7 secs.

The race:—Won by a short head, half a length between second and third.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July, 8.

A fairly heavy rainfall yesterday in east of the United Provinces and neighbouring districts of Central India and Bihar. Elsewhere the monsoon was weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, east of United Provinces, Central India east and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west of the United Provinces, west coast of the peninsula, and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore.

The chief amounts:—Mergui, Akyab three inches, Tavoy, Moulmein, Rangoon one and half, Bassein two, Kyaukpyu four, Toungoo, Myitkyina one, Cherrapunji, Barisal three, Purnea, Darbhanga two, Patna, Bahraich one and half, Allahabad, Mainpuri two, Cawnpore four, Lucknow one, Nowgong, Sutna three and Poona one.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in United Provinces.

A STATIONER DUPED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Khairaz, Inspector Barodia of the C. I. D. charged Rustamji Pestonji Surti, a Parsi aged 65, having five previous convictions, with cheating in respect of Rs. 7-4.

It appeared that on the 14th of April last the accused went to the firm of the Royal Stationery Depot and falsely represented himself to be an employee in Sir Dorab Tata's household. He then bought some stationery worth Rs. 12-12 and took the balance of Rs. 7-4 from the firm, saying that Sir Dorab Tata would give two notes of Rs. 10 each to the man who would accompany him (accused) with the goods. A man was accordingly sent with him with the articles. But on the way the accused slipped away with the money, and the man who went to Sir Dorab Tata, was told that the latter never wanted the articles.

The accused was subsequently arrested and brought to the Court. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

There were two charges of similar offence against the same accused. But the Magistrate, taking into consideration the accused's age, and the long period of imprisonment ordered them to be withdrawn.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,577. new admissions being 501. The average daily attendance was 86.

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur has sent Rs. 1,000 through Mr. Kallianrai G. Ghoda as a donation to the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya of Bombay.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A GARDE ER.

CHARGE AGAINST MAJOR PORTER.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

The re-hearing of the case in which Baboo Vithu, a Malee in the employ of Sir. Cowasji Jehangir, obtained summons against Major Porter for a charge of assault, from Mr. Khairaz, the then Fourth Presidency Magistrate, occupied the full afternoon of Mr. Athavle, the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. The details of the complaint and those of the two hearings carried on by Mr. Khairaz and the details respecting the arguments for and against an application made by the complainant for the transfer of the case from Mazagon to Esplanade Police Court, where Mr. Khairaz is at present the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, were duly reported in these columns.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. Kotwal, pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Nariman, pleader, one of the accused's counsels submitted that he and Mr. P. C. Dutt, Bar.-at-Law, were defending the accused. But unfortunately the accused could not inform the learned counsel about the case, as he (accused) was busy with an operation and that Mr. Dutt was under the impression that simply a date would be fixed that day. So he wanted postponement.

Mr. Payne very strongly opposed it and said that two afternoons had already been wasted upon that petty case and that last time the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate regretted it. Mr. Dutt was then telephoned and the hearing went on.

Asked by the Court the complainant Baboo Vithu said the accused assaulted him with a blow of his fist on his (complainant's) back from behind on the 1st of May at 5-30 a.m.

"NOT GUILTY"

The Court to the accused: You are charged with assaulting the complainant Baboo Vithu with a blow of your fist. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?

Accused: Not guilty.

Asked by Mr. Payne the complainant deposed that he was Readymoney's Malee (Mr. Payne explained that by Readymoney the complainant meant Sir Cowasji Jehangir). He knew the accused who was his (complainant's) neighbour, living at the opposite side of the complainant's garden. On the 1st of May when he was watering at 5-30 a.m. the accused came into the garden and assaulted him. He did not see the accused come. When the accused gave him a blow he threw the bucket and the watering can on the ground and ran away shouting for the Chowkidar. He said he saw the accused take away the bucket and the can. He could not say what happened after.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman the complainant said that the incident took place on the first day of the month, but he could not say which month it was. He knew that yesterday it was the eighth day of the month. He said that he had been serving there for two years and Major Porter has been living in the vicinity of his master's garden for one year. He could not say whether Major Porter has any nursing house there as he had no business to enter the latter's compound. He also could not say whether there was any patient in the latter's bungalow. He did not know what the accused's occupation was. He (complainant) was living in a chawl in the garden. They begin watering the plants at 5-30 a.m. and sometimes at 6 a.m., but never at 5 a.m. or so. It was always dark when they got up to water the plants and the day broke generally half an hour after they began work. He could not say whether the accused made any complaint about the noise in the early hours of the day to his master, but he remembered that the accused told him on two or three occasions not to create noise. He said they made no noise, nor sound when watering the plants. He never made any noise even by speaking to others. He further stated that he used to begin watering from near his master's bungalow and gradually come towards the accused's bungalow. They water the plants at 7 p.m. also. But Major Porter never objected to watering then. He objected only to watering at 5-30 a.m. The complainant said he did not know why he (accused) so objected. He admitted that there was a luxuriant fountain in his master's garden and that it was ejecting water till recently. He could not say whether the fountain was stopped under Municipal orders or otherwise. He then admitted that in his master's garden there is a gong which is rung at 8 o'clock, 9 o'clock and so on, almost all throughout the night.

CASE FINANCED BY HIS MASTER.

He did not know whether his master and the accused were on bad terms. He acknowledged that the case was being financed by his master. His master asked him to file a suit and sent him to the vakil. He knew Mr. Payne since the beginning of that case. His master instructed him to take the other Malee and the Chowkidar as witnesses. After having been assaulted he first complained to the manager and the manager took him to Lady Cowasji who asked him (complainant) as to what happened. He then told her that the Saheb assaulted him and that he would not serve her any longer as the Saheb often intimidated him. He said the complaint was lodged five days after the assault took place. There was a police sepoy near the corner of the road. He neither reported to him nor at the Police Station. He did not see the Saheb entering the garden. He saw him after he was assaulted. The Saheb entered by the main gate, near which is the Chowkidar's box. He was always afraid of the Saheb. He would leave watering and run away if he saw the Saheb. When the Saheb was coming in the compound the Chowkidar cried out "Kon hai." He did not see whether the Saheb had any stick or anything in his hand.

MALEE'S KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH.

The Court: You say the accused spoke to you and told you not to make noise. Can you tell me in what language?

Accused: In English.

The Court: Do you know English?

Accused: I understand a little.

Then the Magistrate asked him to give the Marathi version of certain English sentences which the complainant said he could not understand. He then said the Saheb spoke in Gujerati. Further questioned by the Court the complainant said he saw the Saheb coming in by the main gate, but he did not see whether he was coming in a furious state. He knew the accused came through the main gate because there was no other entrance.

Pandoo Tirsheth stated that he was a Malee in Sir Cowasji's employ. He was present at the spot when the Saheb assaulted Baboo Vithu. He saw the Saheb coming in by the main gate with a stick in his left hand. He (witness) was nearer the gate. The Saheb held the stick in his left hand and struck the complainant with right hand. The complainant then ran away with fear and the Saheb took away the buckets, etc. The Saheb sent back the buckets at 7 a.m. While the Saheb was going away with the bucket the Chowkidar expostulated with him, whereupon the Saheb said "I have just assaulted the Malee, if you touch the buckets, I will shout with my pistol. When he saw the Saheb coming he got afraid as he thought the Saheb might beat him too. The Chowkidar met him on half way between the main gate and the complainant.

CHOWKIDAR'S EVIDENCE.

Nilkant Ramdhin deposed that he was the Chowkidar in the employ of Sir Cowasji.

He remembered the Saheb assaulted the complainant on the 1st of May. He saw the Saheb entering the garden and assaulting the Malee. He was in the Chowki at that time. The Saheb came and struck the complainant and then went away with the buckets. He asked him as to why he was taking away the buckets. The Saheb said that he would kill him by shooting with his pistol if he (witness) would touch the buckets.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman the witness said he did not see any pistol or stick in Saheb's hand. He said he saw the Saheb come in the garden slowly.

Questioned by the Court the witness said that the complainant met the Saheb first near the gate. He said the Saheb was angry with him because he used ring the gong at night and the Saheb was angry with the Malee because he used to make a noise. He did not ask the Saheb while entering as to why he was coming in, because he came straight to the complainant who was nearer to the gate.

Ramchandra deposed that he was the manager of Sir Cowasji's garden. The Malee had complained to him on the 1st of May that the accused assaulted him and the Chowkidar told him that the accused threatened him to shoot. They told him that they would stop working unless some 'bandobast' was made about the Saheb's behaviour.

Lady Cowasji deposed that on the 1st of May Ramchandra came and reported to her that Major Porter assaulted the Malee and threatened to shoot the Chowkidar and that they had struck work. Then she sent for the Malee and the Chowkidar, who corroborated Ramchandra's evidence. She then took them to Sir Cowasji and acquainted him with the facts.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dutt Lady Cowasji said that when she heard of Major Porter's having assaulted the Malee and threatening the Chowkidar and of interfering in their work twice or thrice before that incident took place, she told her husband that Major Porter should be dealt with accordingly. She said she did not know whether any correspondence was going on between her husband and Major Porter about some noise alleged to be made every night by the Malee.

MAJOR'S STATEMENT.

Major Porter then read out his written statement, in course of which he said:—

I, accused abovenamed, state as follows:—That the allegations and charges against me of criminal trespass, assault and theft are entirely false.

The employer of complainant, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, has been bearing me ill-will since the date I have opened a Nursing Home next to his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road. He tried his best to remove me from that bungalow by applying to the Municipal Commissioner, alleging that my Nursing Home would render the locality and the neighbourhood insanitary and unhealthy. I explained matters to the Health Officer, and so no action was taken on his complaint. Thereafter I had to complain to the Municipal Commissioner about the insanitary condition of his ornamental fountain, and also the filthy condition of his stable, wherein manure was allowed to be collected. This bred mosquitoes and fleas and caused nuisance. In consequence of my complaint, his ornamental fountain was filled up, and he was asked to keep his stable and compound in sanitary conditions and remove the manure. There was a complaint by me also for not making proper latrine arrangements for a gang of coolies employed in his compound for blasting and quarrying. Since then he has adopted various means to harass and annoy me, so as to compel me to vacate the premises occupied by me. He had also made a complaint about my Nursing Home being overcrowded which, on inquiries, was found to be false.

After this he had instructed his Chowkidar to strike a gong irregularly and incorrectly indicating hour at the night, with the principal object of causing disturbance and annoyance to my patients. Whenever the Chowkidar fails in his duty, a lady from the house shouts at the Chowkidar, and reprimands him for not striking the bell. On the striking of the bell at each hour a goose which is kept adjoining to my bedroom, makes horrible noise, and thus causes a further disturbance. The Malees and other servants from 1-30 a.m. to 4-30 a.m. or 5 a.m. create a good deal of noise by striking their buckets, and pretending to water the plants at that early hour. In addition they also make unpleasant sounds by coughing and expectorating. In short, every kind of device is employed to cause annoyance to me, and even no regard is paid to the delicate condition of the patients in my Home. It is quite essential for me as well as for the welfare of my patients that there should be peace and quiet at night, as the want of sleep tells upon my nerves.

ATTEMPT AT PERSUASION.

I have tried various means to persuade Sir Cowasji to desist from such a course, but he has paid no heed to all my demonstrances and persuasions. Several of my friends also interfered on my behalf, but to no purpose. Mr. Jehangir Murzban also recently spoke to him about it, when a relation of his was my patient and the nuisance stopped for a month or two and then recommenced. I had also to send a complaint to the Commissioner of Police, but he could do nothing for me. There has also been some correspondence between us. This has probably irritated him more, and his persecution has become more vigorous and annoying.

As regards the incident in question, some four days previous, I was engaged in three very serious and heavy operations, and on one occasion had to keep awake the whole night. On the night pervious, I had gone to bed late and in the morning my sleep was again disturbed by the complainant making a noise with his bucket and coughing and expectorating. I left my bed and went over to the complainant to tell the Malee to stop the nuisance, but the Malee as soon as he saw me ran away, and I told the Chowkidar that it was a great shame that I should be annoyed in this way. The Chowkidar agreed and said that he would see that there would be no further annoyance. So I came back and tried to sleep again, but shortly after the same noise began again, so I again went over, but on seeing me the Malee, i.e., the complainant, again ran away leaving his buckets behind. So in order to stop further annoyance, I took the buckets to my compound, shortly after, i.e., 8 a.m., sent them back with my servant. I absolutely deny having touched the Malee and assaulted him in any way. I have reasons to believe from the above circumstances and other facts that five days after the complaint is set up by Sir Cowasji to launch this vexatious and false complaint against me, as I am quite innocent.

Your Worship will be pleased to acquit me and deal with the complainant for bringing a vexatious complaint.

Bombay, 13th May, 1919.

Mr. Payne then addressing the Court argued that no doubt there was a little discrepancy in the prosecution evidence, but the defence itself admitted that the accused entered the garden, took away buckets and the Malee ran away at sight of the accused. Therefore there was no dispute that the assault was committed as per Section 351 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Dutt replied that the initial causes why Major Porter entered the compound and took away the buckets, would encounter the provisions of the Act referred to.

The judgment on the case was reserved till Friday, the 11th instant.

TILAK BIRTHDAY.

ALL INDIA CELEBRATION.

The following circular has been issued by Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Secretary, Tilak-Birthday All-India celebration Committee.

The 64th Birthday of Lok. Tilak falls on the 23rd instant. His friends admirers, well-wishers and sympathisers all over the country will, as usual celebrate it locally by holding congratulatory meetings, offering prayers, etc.

As it is not possible for all to communicate their good wishes to him individually and severally, an All-India Committee has been formed with Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, as President and Dr. D. D. Sathaye as Secretary, with members in different provinces.

The programme before the Committee is to collect by the 23rd instant signatures and letters of Lokamanya's well-wishers all over India, communicate to him by cable and post the same, and convey back his reply in return.

To facilitate the carrying out of the above programme names of representatives in provincial cities and if possible, in District towns will be announced shortly.

The local representatives will collect signatures and a minimum contribution from every well-wisher willing to participate in the above mentioned programme and forward the same to the Secretary in Bombay.

The Committee has got ready a picture designed and drawn specially for the occasion by a famous Bombay Artist. It is so conceived and executed that it can be used as a message of congratulation to Lok. Tilak, or as an exchange of friendly love between friends or a memento of this birthday to decorate one's house.

The picture is 9" by 5½" and represents Lokamanya in the centre bringing Britannia and Hind to join hands already half stretched. Blessing this effort is seen a deity over-head. At the top in a gallery people are seen witnessing the above. The right-side border is graced with the famous Taj and the Jumna, while the left has the Houses of Parliament and the Thames pictured therein. At the bottom are the congratulations and the prayer.

All participators will receive this picture and Lokamanya's autograph reply in facsimile. Considering the shortness of time, the Committee have arranged to receive contributions directly.

After defraying the necessary expenses incurred, the Committee intends to send the balance to Lokamanya as a birthday present from his well-wishers.

By the 14th instant the Committee will issue one lakh pictures and by the 18th it is hoped to supply provincial centres with the same.

PEACE CELEBERATION.

AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 7.

The thanksgiving service held yesterday at the Church of St. Mary's at Fort St. George was impressive. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended the service.

IN INDIAN STATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

Telegrams received from all parts of Indian states that thanksgiving services were held in numberless churches, temples, mosques, and other places of worship throughout the country yesterday.

AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 7.

There was a large attendance at the peace service held at the Christ Church yesterday, Commissioner and other officials being present and a collection was made for the education of the poor Anglo-Indians.

AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 6.

Two thanksgiving services were held at Christ Church, Simla, this morning, the second of which was attended by His Excellency the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and Civil and Military Officers. Impressive thanksgiving services were also held in other churches. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was unable to be present.

AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

Thanksgiving Services were held in all places of worship yesterday. The special form of service prescribed by the Acting Metropolitan was used in the Anglican churches and special masses were said in the Roman Catholic churces. Special sermons were preached in all the Non-conformist places of worship and there were also suitable Indian celebrations. A state service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, His Excellency the Governor was unable to attend owing to illness, but there were present members of his Excellency's Executive Council, members of the Bengal Legislative Council, judges of the High Court and representatives of the Civil, Naval and Military services, and the municipality. The service was conducted by the Venerable Archdeacon Firminger assisted by Rev. C. J. Stokoe, Senior Chaplain, Rev. E. R. Wilkinson, Junior Chaplain and Rev. N. H. Tubbs, principal of the Bishop's College. The latter delivering an eloquent address. The procession was headed by Mr. Langford James, Registrar of the Diocese, and the Chief Justice Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Justices Walmsley, Greaves, Newbould, and Rankin and the Advocate-General. The Cathedral was full in every part, many worshippers having to remain standing.

"LLOYD GEORGE'S SAVAGES"

GENERAL SMUTS ON GREATNESS OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

ITS PART IN WORLD'S FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

General Smuts receiving the LL.D. degree at the Manchester University, referred to the greatness of the British Empire which in itself was a League of Nations. At the Conference in Paris, M. Clemenceau had referred to our fourteen representatives as "Lloyd George's Savages", but they represented the realities with no nonsense about them and the British Empire with its great political preponderance was going to play an important part in the world's future.

We fought not only for victory, but for the ideals and principles which we intended to see triumphant. No country had emerged from the war so fat and rich as America with her tremendous resources, and it was for the Empire to see that those resources were used to the best advantage to benefit Europe which was in a very bad way.

Turkey had long been referred to as "the sick man of Europe", but the Central States, in his opinion, were in a much worse position; it was for this country to put Europe on its legs again.

CONTROLLED PRICES OF FOOD GRAINS.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued the following list shewing the maximum rates mentioned below, for the week beginning 9th July 1919:—

RICE

	Wholesale per bag of 133 lbs Ex Godown Rs. a. p.	Wholesale per bag of 133 lbs Ex Dock cur terms Rs. a. p.	Retail per pailee, maplis Rs. a. p.
Rice			
Cargo (16 parts.)	10 12 0	10 4 0	0 6 0
Big Mill Special	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 3
Nakrasji ..	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 3
Larun ..	11 6 0	10 14 0	0 6 3
Small Mill ..	11 12 0	11 4 0	0 6 6
S. Q.	12 0 0	11 8 0	0 6 6
Europe No. 2 .	12 9 0	12 1 0	0 6 9
Europe No. 1.	12 15 0	12 7 0	0 7 0
Chandsbe ..	11 10 0	11 2 0	0 6 6
(Old Crop)			
Mill Sughandi	13 7 0	12 15 0	0 7 3
Long Boiled ...	14 10 0	14 2 0	0 7 9
Milched Boiled	14 2 0	13 10 0	0 7 6
Mandia ..	15 10 0	15 2 0	0 8 3
Broken Rice.			
A 1	11 10 0	11 2 0	
A 2	10 6 0	9 14 0	
A 3	8 12 0	8 4 0	
B 1	10 12 0	10 4 0	
B 2	9 10 0	9 2 0	
B 3	8 4 0	7 12 0	
C 3	7 12 0	7 4 0	
Bengal Rice.			
Gross Table No. 1 ..	20 9 0	....	0 11 0
Nagra No. 1.	20 3 0	....	0 10 9
Ballon No. 1.	20 10 0	....	0 11 6
Kazia ..	18 7 0	....	0 9 9
Raree No. 1	19 15 0	....	0 10 6
Raree uncleaned	19 2 0	....	0 10 3
Boiled Patna	18 13 0	....	0 10 0
Pegu white	17 9 0	....	0 9 6

WHEAT.

	Rs. a. p.
Australian Wheat. .. 65 1 0	0 7 3
Choice White Kamshi .. 74 0 0	0 8 3
Choice Glossy Barbati .. 76 8	0 9 0

GRAM.

	per candy of 27 mds or 6¾ cwt	
Punjab (Mixed) .. 68 0 0	0 8 0	
JUWARI.		
Central India .. 72 0 0	0 8 6	
BAJRI		
1st Grade .. 84 0 0	0 10 0	
2nd Grade .. 75 0 0	0 9 0	
3rd Grade .. 66 0 0	0 8 0	

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

NOTE.—If the rice or grain is sold per municipal pylee ½ anna more is allowed than the price shown in the list.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The Market for jute shares opened firm with a good inquiry, and a large amount of business was put through at increased rates. Although inquiry for coal shares was fairly good a large amount of business was not reported. Miscellaneous section was dull. Marshalls being in request. The market was closed at 2 o'clock to-day on account of Rathajatra festival.

The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjurah 25-8, Bilhera 2-4, Borcola 6-12 p, Kasta 7-4 p, Kalapahari 24-8, Kuardi 24-8, Kuardi 20-4, Samla Gobindpur 2-8 p, Suratand 17-4.

Jute:—Alliance 735, Angle-India 365, Auckland 470, Barnagore 185, Behar 4-12 p, Budge Budge 620 s.l., Caledonian 705, Century 19, Craig 11-12 p, Dalhousie 522, Delta 568, Fort Gloster 875, Fort William 445, Gourepore 1,020, Gondalpara 1,435, Howrah 46-12, Kamarhatty 945, Kankinarrah 870, Khardah 445, Lansdowne 406, Lothian 435, New Central 770, North-brook 69-8, Orient 100 p, Reliance 48-12, Standard 660, Union 775, Waverley 24-8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 50-8, Bengal Brass 28-2, Bengal Paper 97, Bowreah Cotton 385, Calcutta Tramways 102, Dunbar Cotton 104, Frank Ross 14-4, Indo Burmah Dredging 19, Kedah Rubber 2-8, Lister Antiseptic 2 p, Marshall Sons and Co. 19-14 New Savan Sugar 13-8, Ryam Sugar 52, F. A. Sheehan and Co. 29-12 Tata Industrial Bank 48 p, Thornecroft 16-8 p.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-4 to Rs. 69-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-12 to Rs. 70.

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Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
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Samples and particulars on application.

PROOF OF BRITISH PROWESS OVER SEAS.
The Steamers, "FAVIGNANA" from Italy with Marble slabs and Marble Tiles, "CITY OF CORINTH" and "CITY OF SPARTA" from Liverpool with all kinds of Glazed and Unglazed Tiles and "ASSIRIA" from Marseilles with Red Marseilles tiles, expected to arrive this month proves that there is no fear of regular supply of tiles, marbles, etc. These steamers carry for us a large stock of the above materials.
Please favour your enquiries to avoid disappointment.
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE,
SAJAN & CO.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 9th July, 1919.

COASTING STEAMERS SCANDAL.

As our readers are aware the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye has tabled a resolution for discussion at the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council, bearing on the subject of the over-crowding on the coasting steamers that ply south of Bombay. Since we wrote last on this subject, we have come across some interesting correspondence that passed in 1908-09, between the Government of Bombay and Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Agents of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company which possesses a virtual monopoly of the coastal traffic. But before dealing with the actual correspondence between Government and the Company, we would like to quote here a few passages from the memoranda made by the Collector of Salt Revenue and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in 1909 on the same subject. The former in a memorandum dated 8th April, 1909 stated:—

"There is no doubt that the over-crowding on board the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's coasting steamers is scandalous and that passengers have, consequently, to suffer the greatest discomfort and inconvenience. The evil is of long standing and has been the subject of numerous complaints and much correspondence in the past, and in Mr. Lucas' opinion will not be remedied unless the Company adhere more closely to their own rules, and the space allowed for short voyage is raised from 6 square feet to 9 square feet per passenger, as was recommended, after very careful and exhaustive inquiry, by the Native Passenger Ships Commission, 1890. This recommendation was accepted by the Government of India *vide* paragraph 8 of their Resolution No. 3870—S. R. of the 22nd September 1892), but was not as yet been given effect to.

"The Company's rules provide for separate 1st, 2nd and 3rd class accommodation on their steamers, the upper dock being reserved for 1st and 2nd class passengers, and the main and tween deck for third class passengers. But as this total number of passengers each steamer is permitted to carry is based upon the space available on the whole steamer without reference to classes, and without deduction of the space in the saloon wherein no passengers are allowed, or the space occupied by the hundreds of packages which the ship carries during the busy season, the Company take advantage of this fact, and whether the 1st or 2nd class passengers are few or many, or whether there are none at all, they still take on board the full complement of passengers that the steamer is allowed to carry, and the crowding that results is simply appalling.

"These evils were brought by the Collector to the notice of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, but the replies received are most disappointing, as will be seen from the extracts of the correspondence attached. Mr. Lucas has also accorded a lengthy interview to the Manager of the Steam Ship Company, and made several suggestions, among others, that a regular cloak room or luggage hold be introduced and passengers be compelled to deposit therein the masses of luggage which they bring on board; that the deck space be divided into compartments, (or pens—as they might more aptly be described) —and that a regular gangway of at least three feet should be fenced or roped off all along the sides of the decks. But apparently these suggestions have not been accepted by the Company.

"The Bombay Steam Navigation Company have been deriving very handsome profits out of their business, judging from the high dividend (Rs. 114) paid by them for the last half year on their ordinary shares, which are now quoted at over Rs. 100. They therefore can afford and ought to provide better and more comfortable accommodation for their passengers; but judging from the attitude which they have always adopted, it is hopeless to expect that they will do so, unless compelled by legislative action on the part of Government. The only effective remedy in Mr. Lucas' opinion (in the absence of a rival company to compete for a share of the business) is to raise the space per passenger from 6 to 9 square feet as suggested by the Native passenger Ships Commission, and in measuring the ships for passengers, to leave out the space in the saloon, and that used, for the storage of parcels in the forepart of the ships."

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari in a memorandum, dated 21st April, 1909, cocurred generally with the Collectors' remarks and stated that "the amendment of Section 18 of th Native Passengerships Act (X. of 1887) so as to extend the minimum space for between—decks passengers on short voyages in the fair season from 6 to 9 superficial feet was required." There is also on record a valuable letter, dated 27th February 1909, which the then Commissioner, S. D., addressed to Government. In the course of this letter the Commissioner said:—

"To any one who has ever been on board one of these boats, a description of the overcrowding which prevails is unnecessary. The passengers lie so thickly packed that the deck cannot be seen and any first class passenger has the greatest difficulty to avoid stepping on third class passengers. I have fortunately voyaged only in calm weather on these boats. It makes one shudder to think what must happen in rough weather; only those near the tafrail would be able to be sick over the side and those more on the middle of the boat would hardly be able to avoid vomitting over one another.

"The Company are obliging enough in doing what they can (short of spending money) for the convenience of 1st class passengers so far as the conditions of the boat and personnel of the crew, etc., will allow of it, but arrangements by which the lavatory and cabins can only be reached over the prostrate bodies of a crowd of coolies are disagreeable to a man and disgusting to a lady. The cabins themselves are filthy and the decks on which the 2nd and 1st class passengers are accommodated are covered with grime.

"The second class part of the deck is, I believe, sometimes almost as over-crowded as the 3rd. There are no conveniences such as are usually associated with the idea of travel on a steamer by any class above steerage.

"That the large numbers of respectable Indians of the professional and land-holding classes have never got up any public agitation for better treatment is proof not that they do not suffer, but that they are accustomed to accept extreme discomfort without complaining.

"As to Europeans, the passengers who go by these boats consist pretty well entirely of Civil Officers who are quartered in the coast districts and their families. They go on these boats because there is no other means of travelling available and they presumably make no public complaint because they have too much else to do and the matter is not their business.

"The steamers are frequently from 6 to 24 hours behind their advertised times.

"The Company are, I know, bound by law to provide a certain floor space per passenger. I have heard as an explanation of the scandalous over-crowding among the 3rd class passengers that the whole floor space allotted for passengers is taken as that for all passengers, no distinction being made in this respect between first, second and third class passengers. If this is correct then the first and the second class have presumably, and the whole of the third class passengers ought by right to be allowed access to all the decks—a state of things, which would make it impossible for any Englishman or Indian of good position to go by the boat at all—and this would virtually cut off communication between Bombay and the coast districts for all but the poorer classes. The explanation suggested, moreover, appears to be refuted by the fact that there is at times great overcrowding among the second class passengers.

"The importance of the matter is I hope sufficient excuse for my raising a question which must have been often raised before even though there may be only the slightest chance of any action being possible."

That there has been not the slightest improvement in the lot of the passengers since the days when these memoranda were penned will be borne out by every passenger who travels by the B. S. N. Co.'s boats at the present day. We now come to the letter which the Bombay Government addressed to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, on 30th April, 1909. After stating that complaints had been received by Government to the affect that (1) the steamers are dirty; (2) they are over-crowded; (3) no proper precautions are taken for enforcing order; (4) the officers wear no uniform and cannot therefore be distinguished: (5) the passengers are subjected to extortion when being conveyed to and from the steamers, the letter went on to say:

"I am, however, to observe that due cleanliness is not always enforced at the time of starting the vessels from Bombay; that it should be possible by a proper system of checks to store some of the heavier baggage of the passengers elsewhere than on the passenger decks, and the travellers might in a short time become accustomed to the new departure; that officers should be bound to wear uniform on board ship, and that they should be responsible for enforcing order when passengers embark and alight. The present system of allowing travellers to crowd on to the gangway from the boat at the same time as others are descending from the steamer is a source of danger to the public. Finally, I am to draw your attention to the report of the Collector of Salt Revenue on the subject of extortion practised on the passengers, which seems to show the necessity of a strong detective agency to be employed in checking such abuses.

"I am to enquire what action you propose to take to remedy these defects. In the absence of some improvement, it will be necessary for this Government to adopt some special action to ensure cleanliness, order and greater comfort for the passengers on the steamers in your charge."

Aware as Government must undoubtedly have been that the Company had taken no steps whatever since the above was written to remedy at least the major defects pointed out to them, it is surprising that they should have slept over the matter so long and failed in their duty to protect the public. As to the reply of the Company, it was a lengthy one and we regret we cannot publish it in extenso here. We shall, however, deal with that section of the reply which relates to overcrowding. To the allegation that the steamers have been carrying more passengers than they are allowed by law to do, the Company replied:—"We never carry a larger number of passengers than is allowed by law and we invite an inspection of our books to bear this out. Further every steamer is subject to inspection by the Customs officers stationed at the Bunders at which they call, and it is the duty of these officers to see that the number of passengers carried is not in excess of that shown in the steamer's certificates." This is the stock argument advanced by the Company, but since no member of the travelling public is in a position to verify facts, even in the face of the most obvious overcrowding, the public have to take the word of the Company's officials and the customs officers, that the steamers do not carry more than the lawful maximum of passengers. But do these officials and officers, especially the latter, as a matter of fact take pains to check the figures in Company's books with the actual number of passengers on board? We would like the Company to mention the occasions when such inspections were carried out. Allowing, however, that the boats do not carry more than the number permitted by law, the fact remains that the accommodation provided on board is totally and scandalously inadequate. The Company's excuse that it keeps within the legal limit of number of passengers, is no sufficient palliation for the fact, which the Company dare not deny, that third and even second and first class passengers are invariably huddled up like cattle for lack of room. The Company says that in case of emergency when the third and second classes are overcrowded, it accommodates the surplus passengers in the second and first class respectively and that, should the first and second class passengers object to a lower class passenger being put in with them, the Company is prepared to refund the difference in fares between the lower and higher classes. But, this arrangement in no way alters the situation: on the other hand, it extends the evil of over-crowding to the second and first classes as well. The root of the mischief lies in the fact that the steamers invariably carry—it does not matter whether they are legally entitled to do so—a larger number of passengers than there is reasonable accommodation for them on board. As the Collector of Salt Revenue and the Commissioner of Customs and the Commissioner, S. D., have pointed out in their memoranda, the Company has taken an undue advantage of the provision that permits it to carry passengers at the rate 6 square feet of space for each passenger. Not only has it made no allowance for the large amount of luggage carried by the passengers—luggage which is separately paid for—but it has in the calculations lumped together the second and first class accommodation, the cabins, the poop, etc., with the deck space meant for third class passengers. This is a most objectionable procedure. If the Company persists in taking refuge under the legal provision and refuses to provide more accommodation to the passengers to whom it issues tickets, then the only course left to Government is to raise the amount of space to be allotted to each passenger from 6 to 9 superficial feet. The Company does not fall in with the suggestion that separate room should be provided for at least the heavier luggage of the passengers. But such room ought to be provided, at least for the sake of those prepared to be separated from their luggage. We hope that Government, as a result of the debate raised by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, will take immediate steps to put an end to this long-standing scandal of over-crowding on coastal steamers, along lines pointed out by their own officers so long ago as in 1909. Any delay in redressing the grievance, which is becoming more and more acute every year, will be impolitic in the extreme and we would earnestly request His Excellency Sir George Lloyd to take a special interest in this matter and see that there is an end of the continued ill-treatment of a large section of the population, mostly poor and illiterate, at the hands of shipping companies, which make a large profit mainly as a result of such heartless practices.

Notes of the Day.

Imperial Government Not Interested!

Replying to Captain Ormsby-Gore, Colonel Amery, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, made the astonishing statement that the Imperial Government had made no representations to the Union Government of South Africa with regard to the Land and Trading Bill, now passing through the Union Parliament. The reason alleged for this course of absolute non-intervention by the Imperial Government is most amazing, and will be regarded by Indians as a piece of transparent shuffling. We are expected to find consolation in the assurance that the Union Government are fully alive to the difficulties of the position and the matter is being closely watched by the Governor-General in Cape Town. Knowing as we do the temper in which the Assembly has been trying to rush the Bill through, this assurance will be regarded as most flimsy, and the Imperial Government cannot for a moment feel itself absolved of the responsibility of bringing pressure, both constitutional and moral, on the Union Government against the perpetration of a palpable wrong.

Duty of Government of India.

Possibly, we are wrong in expecting much friendliness towards the rights of "coloured" peoples from an office over which Lord Milner presides. It is the duty of the Government of India to demand right action and to press the Imperial Government for early interference. Thanks to the vagaries of the censorship, India is denied knowledge of the happenings in South Africa at present and the progress of the Bill itself. Nevertheless the people of this country have to agitate and secure due representation of their interests through the Imperial Government. From Colonel Amery's reply it looks as if judgment might go against us by default. Prompt action is imperative and we are sure that in pressing our claims we shall have the friendly and vigorous support of the Government of India. The wisdom of the Union Government and the watchfulness of its Governor-General are vague and inadequate guarantees. If the Imperial Government do not stand for the rights of British citizenship and the protection of freedom, who else will?

Local Option.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis has assured his non-official colleagues in the Council that the consumption of liquor in the country has increased very little and that as a matter of fact "they had already adopted in India what reformers were preaching in Europe." Are we in India, then, on the threshold of the Golden Age? Surely Mr. Curtis could not have meant all that his words implied! What is it that has been done in India to put down the drink evil? Are the Government seriously proposing to bring about total prohibition as the United States Government is doing or as even Russia under the Czar did? No doubt there is State control of the traffic in India, which does not obtain in some of the European countries, but has this State control been used for purely benevolent purposes? Not only Indians, but also dispassionate observers among non-official Europeans have felt humiliated at the Excise policy in this country. We note that in reply to an interpellation made in the Council Government have pointed out that only the following local Advisory Committees have been formed since the Excise Administration Report for 1916-17, was issued, namely, committees for each taluka of the East Khandesh District and separate committees for the Dahanu taluka and the Umbargaon Petha. The zeal of the Department in the cause of temperance has stopped there. Moreover of what earthly service are these advisory committees, if they hardly meet—sometimes once a year—and possess no powers at all of influencing the Department? Do their activities prevent the Department from multiplying shops or opening shops in whatever locality the Department deems proper?

The Calcutta Municipal Bill.

The Bengal Government have done a very sensible thing in withdrawing the Calcutta Municipal Bill, which Sir S. P. Sinha (now Lord Sinha) introduced in the Council so far back as in 1917, but which, as Government have now been forced to confess, has all along met with "a somewhat chilly and hostile reception." The Bill evoked no enthusiasm whatever, either in the Calcutta Corporation or among the various public bodies in Calcutta. Even European public opinion in the city was opposed to the passage of the Bill, which it regarded as premature, in view of the impending introduction of a much more democratic municipal constitution under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms. Though the present municipal constitution of Calcutta is antiquated and stands badly in need of radical improvement, it would have been sheer folly to have persisted in remodelling it on a basis which does not take account of the advance of ideas since the Bill was introduced. The Madras Government, it is true, recently forced an objectionable constitution on the unwilling Madras Municipality, but Lord Ronaldshay's Government appear to be much more amenable to criticism and have seen the wisdom of taking the public with them instead of going against them regardless of consequences.

Women-workers in Bidi-shops.

A representation has been addressed to the Governor in Council drawing attention to the undesirable surroundings in which women of the poorer classes are employed in the shops of this city to roll *bidis*. These women have to work in the interior of dark ill-ventilated and insanitary shops for ten to twelve hours a day, and naturally enough tuberculosis has been found to prevail among them to a very large extent. In many cases they are made to work on the low-roofed lofts of the bidi-shops, having to remain in cramping positions for hours. The danger of infection from consumption in these unhealthy surroundings is not confined to the workers alone, for they often bring their children with them and keep them there till the day's work is done. Dr. Turner, the late Health Officer of the City, drew pointed attention to the evil and quoted figures to show the high mortality prevailing among these women workers. Unfortunately the evil can be remedied by legislation alone, since Act IV of 1857 makes it imperative on the bidi-rollers to work on the premises where tobacco is stored and used. The reasons urged for this somewhat strange premises where tobacco is stored and used. large smuggling of tobacco. But, surely some means can be found to prevent smuggling, if these employees are permitted to roll *bidis* at their homes. If it is quite imperative—we do not think it is—that the employees should work on the premises of the shops, it should be distinctly provided in the legislation that the owners of these shops should arrange for healthy surroundings for their employees. We are glad to find that the Municipal Commissioner has recommended to the Corporation the taking of suitable needful steps in the matter.

A Grievance To Be Removed.

We do not know whether the Bombay Publicity Board is still in existence. If it is not quite defunct, it cannot justify its existence better than by stocking all the important Government publications bearing on the Reform Scheme and the Rowlatt legislation and making them available to the public in Bombay. Not one of the important despatches in connection with the Reforms Bill, nor even the Southborough Report, is available in any one of the firms of booksellers authorised to sell Government publications. Similarly, the text of the Rowlatt Act as amended and finally adopted—an Act about which the authorities seem so anxious that there should not be any misapprehensions in the public mind—is, so far as we know, nowhere to be had. The root of the trouble lies in the location of the Government Central Book Depot in Poona instead of in Bombay. We have never been able to discover what prompted Government to remove the depot from the capital of the Presidency or any benefit the public have derived from such a transfer. The removal has caused the greatest inconvenience to the public and as for the Press, which must be able to lay its hands on such Government publications at a moment's notice, the inconvenience has been incalculable. From the dangers from the Bolshevist gallop-

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

R. 34 IN DISTRESS.

ASKS AMERICAN DESTROYERS TO TOW HER.

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

BOSTON.—R. 34 is in distress, and has asked American destroyers to tow her. Her difficulties are strong headwinds and shortening of petrol.

ST. JOHNS, July 4.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 8.

A Handley-Page machine left here yesterday for New York expecting to sight R 34.

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

HALIFAX.—The Handley-Page machine was forced to descend at Parrsborough owing to engine trouble. The crew is safe.

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 8.

The position of R 34 at midnight was 59-40 north and 45-45 west.

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 8.

SYDNEY (Nova Scotia), July 5.—R 34 was 50 miles away at 1-4 a.m. (Greenwich time).

LONDON, July 5, 1-30 a.m.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 8.

R 34 sent out a wireless message at eight o'clock last night (Greenwich time) that she was over the island of Saint Pierre, south of Newfoundland. She has apparently abandoned her projected visit to St. Johns.

FRANCE'S DEEP INTEREST IN R.34.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 5.
Recd. 12-15 noon, July 8.

All France follows with deep interest the voyage of R 34 from Scotland to New York. A certain amount of disappointment is expressed when it is remembered that France once led the world in aeronautics.

RETIREMENT OF MAGYAR TROOPS IN W. SLOVAKIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Prague says, it is officially announced that the Magyar troops completed the retirement on the 2nd in Western Slovakia to the frontiers, laid down by the Peace Conference. The Czecho-Slovaks occupied the evacuated territory.

BOXING IN AMERICA.

DEMPSEY BEATS WILLARD AFTER A DEADLY FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 12-15 noon, July 8.

TOLEDO (Ohio), July 4.—In the match between Dempsey and Willard the former's victory was never in doubt. In the first round Dempsey landed a hard body blow from which Willard never seemed to recover. On seven occasions the gong alone saved him as he was knocked down or thrown helpless against the ropes. Dempsey then started pounding Willard with rights and lefts to jaw and body. Willard was dazed, blood was streaming from his mouth and he made but a feeble resistance except for a single stinging upper cut. Dempsey was not marked himself but he was covered with Willard's blood. Dempsey settled matters with a right and left to jaw as the bell rang.

LADIES' TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

A DRAMATIC END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

In the challenge round of the Ladies' Championship at Wimbledon Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers, the holder, 10/8, 4/6, 9/7. Ten thousand spectators watched the match, including the King and Queen. The end was dramatic. Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen was leading 4/1 in the third set when Mrs. Lambert Chambers equalised and at one point was leading 6/5 and 40/15.

HENLEY FINALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

Henley finals:—

The King's Cup for the Allied Eights: The Australian Army beat the Oxford University Service Team. Time: 7 mins. 7 secs.

Kingswood, Sculls: Private Hadfield, New Zealand, beat Lieutenant Nussey, the Rhine Army, easily. Time: 8 mins. 40 secs.

THE REFORMS BILL.

MOTION FOR JOINT COMMITTEE CARRIED.

MR. MONTAGU EXPLAINS HIS OWN POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 8.

In the House of Commons the motion for the appointment of the proposed members of Parliament as members of the Joint Committee on the Reforms Bill was carried by 486 votes to 23. The division was challenged by Colonel Yate, who declared that six out of the seven proposed members favoured diarchy, two peers supporting provincial governors were deliberately omitted and Mr. Montagu's appointment to the committee was unprecedented.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Committee was not nominated by him but was arranged in the usual way to represent the views of the House. His appointment was in accordance with precedent. He wished to move before the Committee the amendments suggested from India. He would be a channel of communication between the Committee and the Government of India. Care would be taken that the views of local Governments were represented before the Committee. Sir Michael O'Dwyer was now in England and the local Governments could not have a better witness. Mr. Montagu said he would go into the Committee whole-heartedly desiring to get a satisfactory Bill. Lord Chelmsford and he would gladly welcome any alternative method provided it carried out their pledges.

THE BILL AND OFFICERS OF INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICES.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S PROPOSAL FOR PROPORTIONAL PENSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 8.

In the House of Commons replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he had come to no decision with regard to the Government of India's proposal that officers of the Indian Public Services, finding their position unendurable if the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme were enacted, should be entitled to apply to the Government of India for a proportionate pension.

RATIONS OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

In the House of Commons replying to Lieut. Ramsden, Mr. Montagu stated that he had communicated with the Government of India with regard to the complaints of rations of the British troops in India. General Sir Charles Monro who had closely studied the question, thought that the quality of ration, though not equal to the Home standard, compared favourably with the average standard of supplies obtainable in India. The ration in India was larger and more varied than at Home. Two expert officers were being sent out with a view to improving the methods of preparing the rations.

LADY CHELMSFORD AND MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR SAIL FROM MALTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 8.

MALTA, July 2nd.—Lady Chelmsford and Maharaja of Bikanir sailed to-day for Bom-

FRENCH ARMY TO BE ON PEACE FOOTING ON OCT. 30.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 8.

PARIS.—The French army resumes its peace footing on October 30th.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. HAROON JAFFER ELECTED VICE MR. JINNAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 8.

The non-official Mahomedan Members of the Bombay Legislative Council met this evening to elect their representative to the Imperial Council vice Mr. Jinnah resigned. Among the candidates Mr. Tyabji is a Barrister practising in Bombay. Before election Mr. Hidayatullah retired in favour of Mr. Jaffer who secured four votes against Mr. Tyabji's three. Mr. Jaffer was accordingly declared elected.

BILL FOR INDIANS IN TRANSVAAL.

NO REPRESENTATION BY IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

COL. AMERY ON SAFEGUARDING INDIAN INTERESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 8.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Colonel Amery stated that the Imperial Government had made no representations to the South African Union Government with regard to the Bill dealing with the Indians trading in the Transvaal because he knew that the Union Government was fully alive to the difficulties of the position and the matter was being closely watched by the Governor-General, who could be relied upon to do everything practicable to safeguard Indian interests. Colonel Amery pointed out that the bill relieved the existing licensees and property owners from the grave consequences of a recent judgment in the Union courts.

TRIUMPHAL MARCH OF LONDON TROOPS.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 8.

The triumphal march through the Metropolis of the detachments of the City and County of London troops was the occasion for great demonstrations of fellow-citizens' pride in the deeds of their own men. Huge crowds gathered on the route from the Constitution Hill through the Mall and the Strand to the Tower Hill and greeted 20,000 Territorials representing every unit. The Guards' Band led the procession with colours fluttering in bright sunshine along the route three miles long. A hundred uniformed nurses from five great London hospitals participated and were received with particular enthusiasm.

H. H. the King surrounded by the staff took the salute outside Buckingham Palace where two Guards' bands played the troops past. Two cavalry bands played outside the Mansion House where the Lord Mayor welcomed the troops within the city. Fifty other bands took part in the procession. The streets were lined with the V. A. Ds. and cadets.

HAIG'S EVIDENCE BEFORE PENSIONS COMMITTEE.

MINISTER OF PENSION'S EXPLANTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

The Minister of Pensions writes to the Press with reference to Marshal Haig's evidence before the Pensions Committee and says the figures quoted referred to the past, not the present rates. He instances Marshal Haig's statement that a second-lieutenant in a Sanatorium, had a balance of only ninety-three pounds a year for his wife and children, and shows that the total compensation in such a case is 412 pounds and the balance is now £178, apart altogether from the maintenance and education allowances for children according to age.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEIVES INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 8.

The Prince of Wales at Saint James' Palace to-day received Captain Gerard Reyne of the 76th Punjabis, officer-in-charge and the King's Indian orderly officers who were presented by Sir Dunlop-Smith.

VICTORY FESTIVAL IN FRANCE

ALLIED TROOPS TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 6.
Recd. 12-15 noon, July 8.

The Havas Agency states:—The report is current in official circles that an endeavour will be made to bring a contingent of British, American and Italian troops to take part in the French festival of victory on July 14th, also a composite detachment of 500 officers and men belonging to armies of the smaller Allied powers.

INTER-ALLIED WAR-LOTTERY

BILL SUBMITTED IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 6.
Recd. 12-15 noon, July 8.

The Havas Agency states:—A bill has been introduced into the French Chamber of Deputies embodying a scheme for a gigantic inter-allied lottery to repair the ravages of the war. Tickets would be circulated throughout the Allied and the associated countries and it is estimated that a profit would be realised of two milliards of pounds.

MARKED FRANCO-AMERICAN FELLOWSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 5.
Recd. 12-15 noon, July 8.

The Havas Agency states:—Franco-American fellowship found a marked expression in the celebration of Independence Day in Paris. A mighty throng watched the Franco-American review in the Place de la Concorde, President Poincaré and Marshal Foch being present. The American Chamber of Commerce gave a banquet to 380 guests, among them being Marshal Foch and the members of the French Cabinet.

EXTRADITION OF EX-KAISER.

SPARE HIM "SUCH DEGRADATION."

HIS SONS' REQUEST TO KING GEORGE.

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

BERLIN.—The ex-Kaiser's five younger sons have telegraphed to King George placing themselves at the latter's disposal in the event of their father's extradition in order to spare him "such degradation."

PROPOSED TRIAL OF KAISER IN LONDON.

FRENCH PRESS SURPRISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 5.
Recd. 12-15 noon, July 8.

The French press is surprised that the Allied tribunal is to sit in London for the trial of the Kaiser as the Kaiser was France's enemy before Great Britain's. The French public understands, however, that France has already had the privilege of presiding over the Peace Conference.

DEMAND TO SURRENDER GERMAN LAW-BREAKERS.

CAUSES REGULAR STAMPEDE OF THE GUILTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

The Allies' firmness in demanding the surrender of the German law-breakers has led to a regular stampede of conscience-stricken officers, particularly the submarine officers. Many have already escaped into neutral countries. Others are hiding in Germany. Although with the exception of Tirpitz, the names of the guilty are not published, it is expected that the list includes the worst of the submariners, bombarders of open seaside towns, illegal minelayers, sinkers of hospitalships and leading looters of France and Belgium.

GERMANY READY TO FULFIL TREATY.

SUGGESTED ALLIED COMMISSION OF EXPERTS FOR REPARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 6.
Recd. 12-15 noon, July 8.

The Havas Agency states:—The German Government has sent a note to M. Clemenceau stating that it is prepared to carry out at once the clauses of the treaty concerning reparation and proposes immediate formation of a commission of the Allied experts to begin with the co-operation of the German delegates to assess the damages. The ratification of the treaty will not imply the re-opening of postal and telegraphic communication between France and Germany. This will be ceded progressively as Germany executes the conditions.

RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY NEXT WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 8.

BERLIN.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung's" Weimar correspondent says the Peace Treaty will be submitted to the National Assembly for ratification in the middle of next week.

TURKISH DELEGATES LEAVE FOR LAUSANNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 8.

PARIS.—The Turkish delegates to-day left for Lausanne.

BIG FUTURE FOR BREST AS PORT.

PREDICTION OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 6.
Recd. 12-15 noon, July 8.

The Havas Agency states:—In the course of a speech Mr. Wallace, the United States' Ambassador in Paris, predicted a big future for Brest as the principal outlet for French traffic with the whole of America and also for the commerce of Central Europe and America, owing to its unrivalled geographical position and resources.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES AND MUNICIPALITIES.

GOVERNOR ON POLICE EXPENDITURE.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 7.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The following are the Monday's proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. Paranjpye continuing the debate on the Budget said they were deeply indebted to Government for its liberal policy in education grant, but he hoped Sir Ibrahim would consider him an Oliver Twist if he asked for more. While admitting the necessity for expansion he believed a little consolidation was necessary in certain directions. It was their duty to see that the teachers were contented. The recent scale of increase was not at all adequate. A primary school teacher's work was not like that of a daily labourer. For one thing he had to undergo some preliminary training. The primary school teachers had also to keep up certain appearances.

WANTED MORE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Mr. Paranjpye continued that even with revised scale of pay Government was not giving the primary teacher fair wages. There was great discontentment in the ranks, the improvement instead of bringing any gratitude had done otherwise. Mr. Paranjpye referred to the congestion in the Poona Engineering College and joined issue with Mr. Godbole in asking for a remedy. Expansion of the Poona College alone, he said, would not be sufficient. A new college at Ahmedabad would very well meet the congestion. Mr. Paranjpye also pleaded for opening of more medical colleges. He asked Government not to wait indefinitely but to make a beginning by opening two new medical colleges.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna hoped this would be the last year when they will have a budget debate under existing rules. He thought his Excellency with his experience of Parliament would consider the present system adequately. Mr. Sethna then proceeded to draw a picture of what it would be when the Reforms got through. In the "Transferred Subjects" they could have their own way. He asked non-official members, who had not spoken, not to make any comments on the subjects that would become transferred on present occasion.

The Hon. Mr. Garud in course of his remarks pleaded for the expansion of the co-operative movement.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani who followed Mr. Garud drew attention to the fact that whereas revenue in 1917-18 was 22 crores 91 lakhs, in the last year it had gone up to 31 crores 32 lakhs, i.e., by nearly fifty per cent. Out of this excess nearly two-thirds went to the Government of India. He objected to this enormous increase of revenue in a year of famine and dislocation of trade. He, however, urged Government to secure a large share when re-apportionment between the Government of India and Bombay Government came about. Among other matters Mr. Upasani referred to large revenue under "Stamps and Registration." The revenue showed 11 lakhs, and expenditure was only 4 lakhs and odd. He said such excess revenue was not necessary and should be refunded.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi supported Mr. Sathe's demand for the opening of more civil courts. He declared there were numerous villages which suffered from the want of a Civil Court close by.

Referring to Mr. Sethna's advice to the members not to make any remarks on subjects likely to become "Transferred," Mr. Belvi said that was a right they possessed at any rate for the present, and which was followed in the House of Commons, and he could not see why they should not frankly tell Government what they felt.

In the course of his reply to the debate, Mr. Curtis dealing with the complaint of small grant for technical education, said until definite lines of industrial development were settled and until the Department of Industries were formed, larger grants were not possible. As regards the pay of primary teachers he admitted they were wretched. Government were giving war-allowances, and until the conditions under which they were to work in normal times were definitely known, nothing much could be done. Reference had been made by Mr. Upasani to the large revenue from Registration. He had the figures examined, and it might be possible to make certain refunds. Mr. Desai had suggested that a part of the Recruiting Fund money should be utilised for orphanages. The money for the Fund had been raised locally, and it was entirely for local public to decide as to how it should be spent. It was not a matter in which Government could interfere.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

A good deal had been made on the large of drink money. The speaker thought those who made this agitation would be hard put to explain their allegations. He then went on to show that consumption of liquor had increased very little and that as a matter of fact they had already adopted in India what reformers were preaching in Europe.

In conclusion, the Hon. Mr. Curtis referred to Mr. Parekh's complaint of increase in house-breaking and decrease in the recovery of property and detection of crime, and said, there was slight increase in 1918 compared to 1916; but it had to be remembered that 1918 was a year of very high prices and famine and figures should not be construed to mean police inefficiency.

H. E. GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in winding up the debate on the Budget said:—

"I thank that my Hon. colleague, Mr. Curtis, had already proved his versatility having had only two week's experience in this Department. It is perfectly obvious that there is not much more ground left for me to cover. I would like rather to reinforce one or two points which my Hon. colleague has just made; but before that I should like to thank all the Hon. members of this Council for the unanimous way in which they have met the suggestion which I made at the close of the last Council that they should not read their speeches any more, but make them with the help of their notes. I observed with some interest that the Hon. members with scarcely any exception, have not read their speeches on this occasion. This merely confirms me in the belief, I already held, that the Hon. members were very capable indeed of making extempore speeches. I am sure it is for the general advantage of our debates that we may not merely make definite speeches previously arranged but take up the points one side or the other; and it is always for that reason that it is not desirable to have your speeches entirely ready before they are made.

INADEQUATE PAY OF POLICE AND TEACHERS

Turning to the debate, I find a great deal was said about the police pay. I have nothing new to add to what my Hon. colleague had just said, but I want to make clear what I feel and what my Government feel in the matter. I cannot put it in clearer way than my Hon. colleague has done. What I should like to say is that a police force in this country and in any other country is a most important force for the safety of the people and of the Government. You must treat your police force well if you want good results. My Hon. colleague, Mr. Curtis, has already pointed out how grossly inadequately the police have been paid in the past. I am determined, as far as I can, in due course when the world prices have settled down, and when we know where we are moving, that the police force in this Presidency shall at least leave no cause for shame to us with regard to pay. Many of us talk a great deal of good employment of labour. It is always necessary that the people who preach about good employment of labour should be good employers of labour themselves. It is harder for Government than it is for private individuals to deal very generously with the scale of pay, because the sum involved is so heavy that the Bill is not always acceptable to the Hon. members of this Council, or to the people who pay the taxes. But at any rate, as far as we can, we are determined in the future that our police should be reasonably paid and adequately housed and be made a force to which any man would be proud to belong rather than the reverse. And I believe in such a policy. Although several Hon. members have criticised the expenditure on the police, I am sure there is not one among them who wishes to see the police paid inadequately.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's point with regard to education may be similarly answered. I for one must admit at once, with such small knowledge as I have been able to gain during the six busy months I have been here, that there is the strongest case for saying that many of our teachers are improperly paid. These teachers have heavy responsibilities. They are with the stewards of the future. In their hands has the training of all we look for in the succeeding generations. How is it that we pay them a rate, a miserable rate, that needs redress. So many things need redress but it is certainly one to which I am sure my Government will not lack to pay due attention whenever it is possible to do so.

PROSPECTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY.

It was the Hon. Mr. Desai, I think, who made some interesting remarks as regards industrial and technical education. You need suspect no rift in my Council when I say that my Hon. colleague did not make it quite clear as I listened to him, as my Hon. colleague on the left (Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla) intended it to be made. I think my Hon. colleague intended to say, and perhaps he did say, that it was not possible to do much in the way of industrial and technical education until the question of Indian industrial expansion is definitely settled and the question of establishing a Department of Industries was definitely decided upon. That moment has come, that is to say we have now a Department of Industries in embryo. It has only recently started, and that we naturally look to greater industrial development in this country in future, and that means an advance on the party of the Government as a corollary to it. So we must bestir ourselves and train up the younger generation to take their part in it.

But I remember hearing before I came out to India, on more than one occasion, I may have been incorrectly informed, that it was not very easy to get people to enter Industrial and Technical Colleges. Perhaps that will come. I was told by a very prominent member of the Educational Department, not of this Presidency, during

(Continued on page 8).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7).

a discussion I had with him three or four years ago, that an experiment was tried in India and that the people were much reluctant to taking a degree of an industrial or a technical character, but would prefer to go in for a degree in arts. Those prejudices have to go out. The time will come when industries will develop so rapidly that they will have to take a large part in the development of intellectual culture in India, and therefore it was not only Government's task to provide the facilities for industrial and technical education, but it is also up to the members of this Council and gentlemen in this country, to influence the public opinion and to see that people recognise the importance of industries, and find no shame in going in to it. Why there should not be a great deal more profit and gain by going in for an industry on the part of the people than try any facilities that Government can provide.

EXPERIMENTS FOR FODDER RESERVE.

We then had a very interesting speech indeed from the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas with regard to famine. I have nothing more really to say about it. At this moment the question is with regard to seed distribution. That would come in the more convenient form of a resolution which stands in the name of Mr. Paranjpye in the agenda paper. I have already announced that it is my Government's intention to make some definite experiment on the question of fodder reserve. I did not amplify, I think what I said when I was on a tour in Ahmednagar or Sholapur, in regard to this question. It is a question on which the Government is bound to move with a certain amount of prudence. I think the experiment must be made in what degree I cannot say, but I assure the Council that the experiment must be made, and I think the Council will be satisfied with the result of that experiment.

Gentlemen, there is one thing which no one has touched on in the Budget debate. There is criticism of Government constantly made, dont say adversely made, on account of its delay. But I would only say that during the Budget debate I was extremely gratified to find that no Hon. member had made any criticism on that score. It is very important to realize how onerous is the burden of Government, how great and how heavy is the task imposed upon it in the administration of this Presidency. I am quite certain, I was going to say I doubt, that there are scarcely a handful of people who have the least conception or idea of the burden of the work which has fallen upon the Civil servants in India during the last few years, I believe they work harder than almost any people in the whole of India. The burden has been almost intolerable and the discharge of work has been magnificent. The output cannot meet the demand until the people come out of the war and until the thousand difficulties which are not of our own making, but which are the inevitable results of the war,—difficulty in getting material, difficulty in communication etc., and such like, which all have added to the burden of the officials—are removed, and I am sure that in dealing with the current policies all Hon. members will recognise how difficult is the discharge of public duties on anything like the scale that the public would naturally expect, and if that is true of the officials generally speaking, it is also certainly true of my Government and of my hon. colleagues on whom the burden is so heavily placed. This debate has been an interesting one and I shall look forward to seeing even a more volatile debate in future than the present.

The budget being over, His Excellency the Governor called upon the Hon. Major Fernandes to move his Juvenile Smoking Bill.

Dr. Fernandez requested permission to postpone the Bill till the next sessions saying he wished to obtain public opinion on the measure, and then present them to the Council.

The permission was granted.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO LOCAL BOARD MEMBERS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla then introduced the Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act of 1884. Sir Ibrahim said that as the Hon. members were aware considerable feeling had been aroused over travelling allowance of members of local boards. Originally it was the intention of Government to legislate on this matter when the whole Act came to be amended. But as that would take some more time Government had brought forward this measure. At present there was no provision in the Act which would enable a Local Board to pay expenses incurred by a non-official member in travelling on business of the Board. Payment of such expenses, at least in certain cases, had now become necessary in view of the recently adopted policy of Government in appointing non-official presidents of Local Boards. It was unreasonable to expect them to pay travelling expenses further, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in the case of non-official members, while it was desirable to maintain the principle of unpaid voluntary service. It must be recognised in certain cases a journey from one end of a large district to another would involve considerable expense. The further policy now adopted would involve very great increase in the amount of inspection work to be performed by non-official members. The extent to which and the circumstances in which the proposed payment should be made were matters which could be defined more satisfactorily by rules. As it had been represented to Government that considerable expense had already been incurred in this connection especially by Presidents it was proposed to give retrospective effect to the legislation from April, 1919, the date on which the new official President was first appointed.

The Bill was read thrice without debate and passed into law.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis then introduced the Bill further to Amend the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1876. He said certain lands in possession of the G. I. P. Railway Company at Wari Bunder had been exchanged with the Sanction of Government for Port Trust land at Sewri reclamation, The Object of the Bill was to make the requisite amendment in Section 43 of Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

The bill passed through its three stages without any debate.

DUTY ON TOBACCO.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis, next introduced the Bill to Amend the Law relating to the Duty payable on Tobacco, and to the import, transport, retail sale, and warehousing thereof in the City of Bombay. Mr. Curtis explained that the existing law was antiquated and contained harassing restrictions regarding sale of tobacco and its removal from one place to another. The Bill repealed the existing Act and re-enacted its provisions, more on the lines of modern Excise Acts and legalised certain practices which had grown up under the existing Act, but which were not legally justified. The Bill however did not affect the relations between Government and Corporation in regard administration and payment of tobacco duty.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna pointed out that the Bill was drafted five years ago. Government did not bring it forward at the time, and it was now presented with some slight variations as compared with the draft of 1914. So far as the changes which would have the effect of removing the harassing restrictions were concerned the alterations would appeal to that portion of the commercial community in Bombay which dealt in tobacco. Amongst the other changes the Bill proposed, the quantity which any person might import for his own consumption should not only be limited to one pound instead of eight pounds as at present, but that this limited quantity must be in actual possession of the consumer, that was carrying restriction too far and required to be reconsidered.

Dealing with the clauses of the Bill which concerned the Bombay Municipality Mr. Sethna thought as a member of that body that some of them required additions and alterations in the existing Act. The duty of Rs. 7/8 per maund levied by Government was throughout referred as Municipal duty. In the draft Bill there was no suggestion anywhere of the duty being called Municipal duty.

The next, and by far the most important, point was in regard to the amount of duty. Clause two of the existing Act, fixed the duty at 7/8. Clause 3 of the proposed Act altered it to read that all imported tobacco shall be liable to duty at such rate not exceeding Rs. 7/8, that meant duty could be less. That was a matter in which the Corporation must have a say. The revenue to the Corporation from tobacco duty was gradually increasing. For the year ended 31st March 1919 it was Rs. 447,787. Deducting Rs. 63,728 for the cost of establishment etc., the net revenue was Rs. 386,000.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

If Government were given power as proposed in the Bill to reduce the duty say from 7/8 to 6/8 it would mean depriving the Municipality of close upon half a lakh of rupees which they could ill afford to part with. It was therefore to safeguard the Municipality from such possible loss of income that the proper provisions were required to be included in the Bill. In the hope that the requisite alterations would be made by the Select Committee, he supported the first reading. The Bill was read a first time and referred to Select Committee for report.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 8.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting at noon to-day, H. E. the Governor presiding. The Hon. Mr. Curtis introduced and moved the first reading of the Bill further to Amend Government Occupants' (Sind) Act 1899. He said the object of the Bill was quite clear from the statement of Objects and Reasons. Under section 8 of the existing Act, Government occupancies could not be attached, or sold, in execution of a decree of a court, or in insolvency proceedings, and could not be transferred or charged without the previous consent of the Commissioner in Sind. These restrictions made it difficult for cooperative societies in Sind to obtain the loans from Bombay Central Co-operative Bank or other sources at present available to them for the liability of the members of the societies, which formed the basis of the credit of the societies. It could, at present be enforced only against their moveable property. The object of the Amending Bill was to repeal the restrictions in question in favour of the co-operative societies.

The Council agreed to first reading.

Thereafter the Hon. Mr. Curtis successively moved the second and third readings of the Bill, which was passed into law.

RECOGNITION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES' CLAIM.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye then moved:—"This Council recommends to H. E. Governor-in-Council that instructions be issued to Commissioners and Collectors asking them to include among nominated members of the various local boards and municipalities, suitable men from the depressed classes whenever such men are available.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said he was glad to a certain extent Government had already this suggestion contained in his resolution by nominating members of the depressed classes in Poona and Dharwar Municipalities. But he wanted Government to persist in their course and go forward a little more quicker. Under the existing system the principle of nomination was representation of important minorities. In elections pure and simple the depressed classes were likely to suffer more than anybody else. Their disabilities were quite patent. He was thankful for nominations already made in the case of Poona and Dharwar and he only wished to hurry up Government a bit.

The Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai asked for a clear definition of the word "unsuitable" contained in the resolution. Personally he had great sympathy with the depressed classes, but he ventured to think that there was no need for such a resolution. There was no bar at present for Government nominating members of the depressed classes and a beginning had already been made. The difficulty to his mind was about the test of suitability and the best men were not often nominated. The resolution was not of any practical use except if it be that Mr. Paranjpye wanted to show off his sympathy for the depressed classes.

STORY OF A MAHAR MEMBER.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said he would like to interfere in the debate as a district officer of some experience and relate a personal experience of his which pointed to the moral of the resolution. A Mahar who had fought his country's battles and who was honoured by His Majesty with the title of Sardar Bahadur in recognition of his services, went back to his native town an devoted himself in helping the people and the Government. The collector in response to his desire nominated him a member of the municipality. On his first appearance to the meeting of the municipality the other members objected to meeting him on the same carpet and sent a representation to the collector that all business of the municipality should be conducted by correspondence so the members might be saved the disgrace of sitting with a Mahar. He mentioned this incident to point the moral of the resolution. If the Council passed it and members of municipalities did associate with members of the depressed classes it would lead to great social advance and progress.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that he expected the resolution would have been debated upon at length by various non official members interested in social reform.

Mr. Belvi said that the debate was abruptly ended and that he himself wanted to speak. Thereupon Sir Ibrahim and H. E. the President had a consultation and Mr. Belvi and others were allowed to speak.

His Excellency pointed out that members wishing to speak must be ready to jump from their seats immediately the previous speaker finished.

Mr. Belvi speaking on the resolution said that it had his hearty support. His acceptance would encourage the authorities to proceed along the beginning they had made. He congratulated Government for nominating a member of the depressed classes in Poona and Dharwar Municipalities. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas in according his support to the resolution said that Sind Hindus were more reformed than elsewhere in the presidency. It was the bounden duty of every educated Hindu to help the depressed classes.

GOVERNMENT'S CHANGED ANGLE OF VISION.

The Hon. Mr. Garud recalled that when some years ago he brought a similar resolution for the admission of the depressed classes in schools he could get little support. The present attitude of Government showed a changed angle of vision.

The Hon. Mr. Hidayatalla said as a Mahomedan he wanted to accord his cordial support to the motion. Among the Mahomedans there was no such caste distinction and it was necessary that the depressed classes must be elevated.

The Hon. Sardar Mudliar in supporting the resolution referred to the good work the depressed class member recently nominated to the Poona Municipality was doing. When he first appeared there was a sort of feeling among certain members but that had now disappeared.

The Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji strongly opposed the resolution. It was all very well he said to talk of sympathy with the depressed classes in the Council but sentiment in the matter was very strong and he thought they would have to wait for some more years at least.

The Hon. Mr. Covernton speaking from an educational point of view supported the resolution. With impending extension of primary education advice of depressed class representatives on local bodies would be very useful.

The Hon. Mr. Mountford thought the proposal of issuing of instructions to commissioners and collectors was open to objection. He did not see the necessity for it inasmuch as a collector always followed the principle that the nomination of a representative of the depressed classes was necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas did not like the wording of the resolution. He thought Collectors should be instructed not to exclude members of the depressed classes as such from nomination instead of being instructed to include them. He certainly, did not agree with Mr. Ramjee's views which might have prevailed some twenty years ago.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole pointed out there were practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the suggestion contained in the resolution. Already in Local Boards they had set aside a percentage of the seats filled by nomination by Mahomedans. If the balance went to the depressed classes, then there would be no room for nomination of experts which might become necessary. He therefore, had no sympathy with the resolution which he thought was unnecessary.

NOT A QUESTION OF SENTIMENT.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla welcomed the interesting debate that had taken place. To his mind it was interesting to observe the keenness of the members in regard to social reform. It appeared to him that to many members popular sentiment had appealed most in the matter, but there was another important principle underlying the resolution. They were not dealing purely with a question of sentiment. The principle involved was that of Local Self-Government, that is, Government of local areas by local people. At present Local Self-Government was being carried on by better classes of people. Whatever may be the present defects no one would admit such a state of things would continue for long Under present conditions they could not give representation to all. Only tax-payers were entitled to voto and nomination was a necessary sequence to such a system of voting.

Continuing Sir Ibrahim said Rao Saheb Desai had asked for a clear definition of the word "suitable" contained in the resolution. He would ask Mr. Desai what he meant by the term "best" when complained the best men were not always nominated. He was glad that the Council approved of nomination of the depressed classes representatives on Poona and Dharwar Boards. Government intended to extend the practice and would be glad to accept the resolution with a slight addition to the effect that instructions be issued to Commissioners and Collectors asking them to include as far as possible etc.

Mr. Paranjpye replying to the debate said he was glad of the Government's attitude in the matter and bitterly resented the insinuation of Mr. Harilal Desai that he wanted to advertise himself as an advocate of the depressed classes. He required no advertisement and repudiated the charge. Turning to the resolution itself Mr. Paranjpye said a beginning had to be made here and now. The resolution was put to the vote and carried without any division.

UNTOUCHABLE'S RIGHT TO VILLAGE WELLS.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi then moved "This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to make it compulsory on all municipalities and local boards in the presidency of Bombay including Sind either to throw upon the existing wells and dharmshallas owned by them to members of untouchable classes or to maintain separate wells and dharmashalls for their use."

In support of his resolution Mr. Belvi said the untouchables had as much right to the wells and dharmsallas which were provided out of public funds as members of higher castes. It was not a favour for which he was pleading but for a right and justice. The one principle he was for was equality of treatment. But experience had showed him that it was not always expedient to stand up for a principle. Therefore the latter half of the resolution contained an alternative in order to conciliate opposition.

Sir Dinshaw Petit moved an amendment deleting the concluding portion of the resolution beginning from "Or to maintain etc." Thereby doing away with the altednative proposed. Sir Dinshaw said the existing practice was retrograde and if his amendment was accepted it would prevent that being perpetuated and restrictions continued to be imposed on the depressed classes by people who considered themselves superior. No local body ought to maintain wells and dharmsallas for the exclusive benefit of particular castes.

Mr. Hidayatullah sympathised with the principle underlying the first part of the resolution and strongly opposed the latter portion containing the alternative.

Mr. Harilal Desai thought the passing of the resolution would be a most impolitic step and Government would be well advised not to countenance it. It was much better to get the opinion of local boards and other interested bodies in the first instance.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole declared although the resolution as an abstract proposition sounded well, experience had showed him that in practice it would be most unworkable.

Mr. Pandurang Desai, while sympathising with the principle underlying the resolution, opposed it as well as the amendment. He wanted to know in whose interests Mr. Belvi had brought forward the motion and if any complaint or petition had been received. The alternative he had proposed in the resolution showed that Mr. Belvi himself felt nervous.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

On resumption, Hon Mr. Curtis who had relieved his Excellency from the presidential chair some half an hour before lunch interval continued in the chair.

Mr. Sathe resuming the debate on Mr. Belvi's motion said considerations involved in the present resolution were quite different from those of the previous resolution. It was too early to force a resolution of that kind upon the people. For the time being they should take the evil as it was. Was it likely that the carrying out of the suggestions contained in the resolution would bring about reforms. He did not think so.

HALF A LOAF BETTER THAN NO LOAF.

Mr. Paranjpye was in favour of Sir Dinshaw Petit's amendment. If that was defeated he would support Mr. Belvi's original proposition on the principle that half a loaf was better than no loaf at all. Many members who had opposed the resolution had begun with expressions of sympathy. He thought the actions of members who began their speeches with professions of sympathy were just the contrary. The demand made on behalf of the depressed classes was one of simple justice. When they were clamouring for rights and privileges they were telling the depressed classes not to come in the way of their vested rights. That was a curious position to take up. He admitted that in the beginning there would be much bitterness of feeling, but they would disappear gradually once the initial step was taken.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna said it was a sign of the times that two such resolutions had been brought forward that day. The feeling today was quite different to what it was years ago. He asked the Council to support Mr. Belvi's resolution instead of the amendment as that would not be forcing the pace too much.

Mr. Garud was for rejecting the amendment and cordially supported the original resolution.

Mr. Goculdas Parekh declared the resolution ought not to be accepted. He was one of those who had always advocated the raising of the status of the untouchables. Considerable advance had already been made and prejudices were disappearing but he considered it unwise to raise at the present stage this particular question. It would only widen the differences instead of lessening them. He considered the religious objections on the matter serious and there was a large number of people who would object to the reform. If a matter of this kind came up after two or three years it might lead to a better solution, but under the present circumstances of the country he would object to anything which might cause public excitement.

Mr. Jallabhai Samaldas supported Mr. Belvi's resolution and Mr. Upasani opposed it.

MR. MANMOHANDAS' OPPOSITION.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said he felt it his duty to oppose this resolution. In the present instance the case for opposition was stronger and justly so. The people who would be affected by the previous resolution relasting to nomination of depressed class members to local boards were only about a thousand, most of whom were enlightened in a way. Here the religious feelings of millions of people would be affected. Were they prepared to wound the feelings of such a large number in the present state of the country? People who thought the time had come for such revolutionary changes should begin the reform in their own home by engaging Bhangees as domestic servants and see what it was like.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas said in spite of the remarks of Mr. Paranjpye he was one of those who had great sympathy with the depressed classes, but who found it difficult to accord his support to the resolution. The resolution would smell of religious interference by Government.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the speakers had entirely overlooked one important point that it was entirely within the competence of local bodies to make such arrangements as they chose. Having that power and resenting as the local bodies generally did, interference from Government, it was curious that such a resolution had been brought forward before the Council. They had heard repeated and pointed criticisms against Government interference of the work of local bodies. There was a resolution, asking Government to force local bodies. He would draw the attention of the Council that there was nothing in the District Boards' Act, which might enable Government to use such compulsion. All that Government could force was adequate water supply and not internal arrangements. If the resolution was carried, Government would have to undertake legislation to become possessed of powers entitling them to force local bodies to carry out the recommendations contained in the resolution. He thought the Council would strongly object to such additional powers being granted.

DUTY OF LOCAL BODIES.

In conclusion, Sir Ibrahim said, it was the duty of local bodies to see that people who contributed to its revenue were not deprived of public conveniences, but when that could be brought home by force of public opinion, it was hardly fair to ask Government to do it. Government, however, did not propose to take any decided line and would leave the decision in the hands of the members.

At this stage, His Excellency returned and resumed the chair.

Mr. Belvi having replied Sir Dinshaw Petit's amendment was put to vote and declared lost, five voting for and 18 against it on a division. Mr. Belvi's resolution was then put to vote and also declared lost. On a division 14 voted for and 20 against the resolution.

After some discussion Government accepted Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas' resolution recommending that the work of erecting public buildings in Karachi be forthwith taken in hand.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer asked for permission to postpone his resolution recommending permanent constitution of a Mahomedan Education Committee on the ground that he was enquiring as to what was being done in other provinces. The permission was granted.

Mr. Upasani then moved that this Council recommends to H. E. the Governor-in-Council that in the case of teachers in vernacular schools their whole service as teachers be recognised as superior for purposes of pension, even if it be on a salary of less than rupees ten a month.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah pointed out that the matter was one for the Government of India to decide. If Mr. Upasani would consent to alter his resolution in the form of a representation to the Government of India he would accept it. Mr. Upasani agreed and the resolution as amended was passed.

A resolution recommending that adequate provision be made for construction of provincial roads in Sind moved by Mr. Hidayatullah was then discussed along with another resolution on similar lines moved by Mr. Harchandrai.

The Hon. Mr. Rieu declared that the resolution could not fail to command itself to any officer. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Paranjpye moved: This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor-in-Council that two appointments to Sub-Judgeship be set aside every year to be filled up by two men who pass LL.B. examination of Bombay University in that year with the highest number of marks." The debate on the resolution had not concluded when the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. GANDHI AT NADIAD.

SATYAGRAHA AGAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 7.

Addressing a large gathering yesterday at Nadiad, Mr. Gandhi said that if civil disobedience has to be resewed it shall be offered in the first instance by him only as being the one fitted to so. He has suggested that civil disobedience by others should not be taken up for at least one month after his incarceration. He said there should be no violence of any kind, no public meetings nor demonstrations and he strongly condemned the mobs' conduct in Ahmedabad and Viramgam in April last.

(Continued from Column 6).

at work but should continue its work for them thoughout the difficult period of adolescence.

Programme Work.

It is upon the lines of the foregoing recommendation of the valuable and weighty report of the Consultative Committee on attendance that the Women's Employment Bureau hopes to work. It hopes to collect information useful to women and girls as to wages and prospects in various firms and employments and to give advice as to training and opportunities. It believes that voluntary effort should be used in the management of the Bureau as long as continuty can be obtained. It agrees, moreover that it is the duty of Government to give financial help to the work. The Women's Employment Bureau hopes to be of service to Government in helping to evolve the principle on which Junior Employment Registries and Children's Committees for directing the vocational education and the training of young persons in India—when such organisations are formed—will work, and it hopes to receive Government subsidy when its value and efficiency will have been proved.

The Future of our Girls.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

(*Contributed.*)

A subject now engaging the serious attention of thoughtful woman among Bombay educationist may be expressed in the question "What shall we do with our girls"? The number of Indian women students, both university and high school, is steadily increasing. Judging by ever growing interest taken by Indian women in politics, local and national, in social and economic subjects, and in education, the number of women students at our schools and colleges will increase in the future in an ever bigger ratio. Now the bulk of the Indian people is not yet educated up to the point when no remorse is caused by the spectacle of an unmarried woman going into the world to earn her own living. The status, for example, of the Indian hospital nurse bears no comparision with the position of honour and esteem held by an English "Sister." The difficulties of an Indian woman doctor in a Native State are notorious. The salary of many an Indian teacher is the proud sum of Rs. 12 a month. The subject, therefore, of creating new openings (whether in India, Mesopotamia, Africa, Japan, or China) for educated Indian Women and of gradually though quickly developing in the community the demand for the services of such trained students is now engaging the earnest attention of educationist in India.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council which has its office in the Science Institute in Mayo Road, Bombay is an association of women of all races caste and creeds banded together for mutual help and for the service of others. It endeavours to prevent waste of energy by women's activity in every country. It has therefore set itself to see in what way it can help the educationists in their difficulties and answer the question ("What shall we do with our girls?")

Function of the Bureau.

The Women's Council has come to the conclusion that its help can be best afforded by bringing employers and applicants for work into touch with one another. It has therefore, decided to organise an information and Employment Bureau, by means of which it may make known their mutual wants to employers and to women and girls qualified to take professional educational, commercial, and other posts. The Women's Employment Bureau does not aim, however, at being a mere Registry Office. It will of course endeavour on the one hand to "place" applicants in good billets, and on the other to save trouble to employers by undertaking to interview sift and judge the applicants. But it foresees the danger—now that more and more women are going out into the world to work of overstocking certain departments of women's labour, and so of worsening the already bad economic position of women in India. What is the good, for instance of turning hundreds of mediocre women typist or clerks into the already overstocked labour market? Almost the most important part, therefore, of the work of the women's Employment Bureau will be the giving of advice and information to parents teachers and school leaving girls—information as to prospects and conditions of various forms of employment as to wages and rates of pay; information regarding schools and technical training institutes, and the kind of trainings obtainable in India and elsewhere, advice as regards the kind of work to be taken up and the types of worker most in demand among employment. The Women's Employment Bureau will be under the management of voluntary workers trained and highly educated women of sound judgement, wide experience and connections competent to give advice on training and opportunities. Careful thought will be given to the case of each individual applicant. Experience in the past has shown that this personal element is the essential factor in success in Employment Bureau Work. The partial failure of Labour Exchanges in England is to be traced to its lack.

Junior Employment Registry.

Women in industry, working outside the home, is a comparitively new phenomenon in India. Women are therefore, not usually as well educated as men, nor are they educated with a view to entering any particular business or profession. Girls must therefore be shown the openings and possibilities for women's labour. Herein lies the importance of the Junior Employment Registries and Children's Committee which India, following the lead of other countries will doubtless later on evolve. The Report of the Indian Industrial Commission shows how important it is that young people should be led to take up the kinds of work needed in India. The Report of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education on attendance at continuation schools (England 1909) shows how essential is the help of a Junior Employment Bureau in preventing young people from joining the ranks of "causal" workers, and in advising them against entering occupations which will not provide a living wage in the future. The reports states "What is required is . . . a Central Bureau where parents, employers, teachers, and pupils, could obtain the necessary information and advice. The Bureau on Junior Employment Registry would collect and keep up-to-date information as to the wages in different industries and calling and as to the prospects of employment in them. These materials would be at the service of teachers, parents, and others interested in the wise selection of occupation for young people. To work of the Registry should receive some subsidy from public fund. But in the organisation and management voluntary efforts should be utilised and as far as possible its committee of management should enjoy the independence which belongs to voluntary efforts. To place the work of the Registry under exclusively public control would, in the Committee's judgment, be a mistake. The labours of the Junior Employment Registry should not be restricted to children only at the point of leaving school. . . The Junior Employment Registry should not confine itself exclusely to placing school children.

(Continued in Column 5.)

NEW RULES FOR OFFICER'S PAY.

GRANT OF ACTING RANKS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The Hon. Major-General Sir George Roos Keppel accompanied by Captain J. Almond, Personal Assistant, arrived at Simla this afternoon and is staying at the Viceregal Lodge as guest of the Viceroy.

It has been decided with the approval of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India that a lieutenant-colonel of the Indian Army, whose tenure of regimental command expired while he was a prisoner of war shall, whether he was serving regimentally or not at the time of his capture, receive half the staff pay of his regimental appointment during the period of his captivity, after the first 61 days on full pay. In addition to the Indian Army pay of his rank he will be treated as supernumary to the establishment from the date on which his original or extended tenure expired, so as to admit of an officer being permanently appointed to the command. This decision has the effect from the outbreak of the war.

It has been decided that acting ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Captain with the pay of rank may be granted to Officers-Commanding, Seconds-in-Command and Company Commanders, respectively, in the improvised battalions and companies formed during the present emergency from British details, awaiting embarkation at Concentration Camps, Karachi, Deolali, Kirkee or elsewhere. Officers appointed Adjutants or Acting Adjutants of improvised battalions will be granted acting rank of Captain.

TIME WHEN ACTING RANK IS OPERATIVE.

The acting rank granted under these rules, with a view to filling the vacancies in establishments on formation, will have effect from the day upon which the officer concerned, took over the duties in respect of which acting rank is granted; but in no case will the grant of acting rank have effect from a day prior to the 6th May, 1919. Thereafter the acting rank will be granted to an officer which succeeds to a vacancy irrespective of the cause thereof, provided the vacancy has existed for 15 days, i.e., if the duties of the appointment have not been carried out during a period of 15 days by an officer of the rank (whether substantive, temporary or acting) assigned to the appointment. The interval of 15 days may be dispensed with only when the immediate grant of higher rank is essential for the purposes of command, i.e., if a captain is selected to command a battalion in which a major is serving.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

DRAFT CONSTITUTION AND RULES APPROVED.

A meeting of the Parsi Central Association was held at the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution, Bombay, yesterday, to consider the draft rules and regulations of the Association. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy presided, and among others present were: Mr. Cowasji J. Sett, Mr. A. J. Bilimoria, Mr. S. E. Warden, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Dr. M. E. Pavri, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Mr. Hormusji C. Adenwala, Dr. D. B. Master, Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, Mr. M. A. J. Noble, Dr. N. N. Choksey, Mr. Rustomji B. Jijibhoy, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. S. B. Bilimoria, Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy, Mr. F. R. Joshi and others.

Mr. Hormusji Adenwala moved: "That the gentlemen present do form themselves into an Association with the objects and for the purposes specified in the draft constitution and rules submitted by the Committee; and that the draft constitution and rules of the Association be approved and adopted."

Mr. S. E. Warden seconded the proposition, which was carried.

OBJECTS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The objects and functions of the Association include the following:—(1) To cultivate sound views on political, civic, economic and educational matters by various means such as lectures and conferences and distribution of literature, and to collect, focus and express the opinions of the members of the community on such questions and thus endeavour to secure them an effective voice in the counsels of the country. (2) To hold meetings for the discussion of the aforesaid questions and to prepare and submit representations in regard thereto, to the proper authorities, for the protection of the rights and interests of the community, and to initiate and sustain, by all legitimate and constitutional means, organised action in support of the representations. (3) To promote by its representations and efforts educational and industrial movements in the interests of the community. (4) To undertake, or cause to be undertaken, by its representations and efforts, measures for the welfare of the community by the promotion of organisations such as Housing Associations, Children's Care Committees, Agencies for securing employment for the unemployed, and by bringing about, so far as practicable, a co-ordination of the different charities and benevolent institutions established for the benefit of the community. (5) To assist, by its efforts, in the initiation and promotion of movements for the welfare and advancement of the country, and for the attainment, under the aegis of the British rule, through constitutional means, of a system of self-government suitable to India, by bringing about, amongst others, a steady reform of the existing system of administration, and to provide facilities for the members of the community to join and co-operate in such movements.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the prize distribution ceremony of the Carmichael Medical College, Dr. Sarvadhikari announced that Government had sanctioned the affiliation of the college to the final M.B. standard.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO'S C. C. VS. Y. M. C. A. (BYCULLA BRANCH).

This return match was played on the Oval Plot No. 6, on Saturday last and resulted in an easy win for the former by 109 runs. The feature of the match was an excellent batting performance by Mr. M. D. Pai on a tricky wicket, who carried his bat by scoring 85 runs in a free style with two difficult chances after having scored 60 and 70. The following are the details:—

E. D. SASSOON AND Co.'s C. C.

Mr. G. R. Dharadhar, run out, 2; B. M. Jadhav (run out) 5; M. D. Pai (not out), 85; B. D. Pai, c P. D. Pai, b Wasker, 1; Reuben Isaac, b Joshi, 5; S. Moore (Capt.), c Nawab, b D. Wasker, 20; U. J. Shroff (not out), 3; A. E. Cohen, A. K. Dalal, M. B. Agashivala, R. S. Reuben, did not bat; extras 10; total for 5 wickets 131.

Innings declared closed.

Y. M. C. A. (BYCULLA BRANCH).

Mr. Dalwi, c Dharadhar, b Agashivala, 2; Nawab, c Shroff, b Agashivala, 0; P. D. Joshi, c M. D. Pai, b Shroff, 1; D. B. Wasker (not out), 11; B. R. Wasker (Capt.), c M. D. Pai 0; V. D. Pai, c M. D. Pai, b Agashivala, 0; J. Davoine, run out, 5; E. Davoine, b Shroff, 0; Harry, b Agashivala, 2; Ezekiel, b Shroff, 0; Karani, b Shroff, 0; extras, 2, total, 22.

NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C. VS. DADAR CATHOLIC C. C.

The above match was played on 6th July and resulted in a win of the New Maharashtra C. C. by 21 runs.

The scores:—

NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C.

S. M. Naik, 1; N. K. Bhome, 3, S. S. Rangnekar, 0; A. V. Bhatkar, 6; M. N. Sabnis, 2; V. S. Kelkar, 5; P. T. Murkar, 3; P. Shrinivas, 7; Y. S. Oka, 1; V. G. Dalvi, 20; K. P. Papat (not out), 3; extra, 6; total, 57.

DADAR CATHOLIC C. C.

D'Monte, 10; D. Murzello, 2; B. Murzello, 3; F. Paladares, 1; H. J. Athaide (not out), 12; Charles Valles, 2; Arther Rodrigues, 0; J. D'Silva, 1; Diago Murzello, 0; L. D'Silva, 1; A. D'Souza, 3; extra, 1; total 36.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS VS. TWASTA KASAR C. C.

This match was played on the B. Y. C's ground on Sunday last resulting in a win for the Bombay Young Cricketers by 151 runs and wicket. The following are the scores:—

TWASTA KASAR C. C.

K. B. Godambe, 3; Dandekar, 3; Shete, 1; Godambe, 4; Shete, 7; Edekar, 20; Wadekar (Capt.), 0; Shete, 0; Godambe, 1; Hazare, 0; Dandekar, not out, 1; extras, 6; total 46.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

M. B. Rao, 42; K. V. Kamat, 49; J. S. Rangnekar, 0; V. L. Jayakar, 5; V. S. Lele, 8; D. N. Dewoolkar, 7; R. G. Wagle, 14; B. G. Rane, 35; V. M. Jayakar, 3; B. A. Talpade, not out, 25; R. G. Pijayakar (Capt., not out, 6; extras, 3; total.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS VS. MAHARASHTRA C. C.

This match was played on the Bombay Young Cricketers' ground on the 5th instant and resulted in a win for the B. Y. C. by 91 runs. The scores are as follows:—

BOMBAY YONG CRICKETERS.

M. B. Rao, c Rangnekar, 57; K. V. Kamat, 46; B. A. Talpade, 0; R. G. Wagale, 0; B. G. Rane, 16; M. A. Talpade, 24; V. M. Jayakar, 1; K. N. Madan, 3; R. G. Vijayakar, 6; G. G. Bhat (Capt.), 9; R. G. Jayakar, 0; extras, 12; total 174.

(Innings declared closed for 9 wickets.)

MAHARASTRA C. C.

S. M. Naik, 18; N. K. Bhorne, 5; P. S. Shrinivas, 15; S. S. Rangnekar, 1; J. S. Rangnekar, 6; B. K. Keluskar, 2; A. V. Bhatkar, 29; P. G. Dalvi, 0; A. R. Navalkar, 2; S. B. Varde, 1; M. G. Sahani, 2; extras, 2; total, 83.

SPORTS CLUB C. L. DEPOT, DADAR VS. EMBARKATION STAFF SPORTS CLUB.

This match was played on Saturday last on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Combined Labour Depots, by hundred and thirteen runs: Lt. C. P. Cronon has given away the prizes of Rs. 10 each to Messrs. Narvekar, D. Isaac and Kelkar of Dadar Team for batting, bowling and general fielding respectively. Mr. Godambe D. Isaac bowled well.

The Depot team declared their innings closed at 139 for 9 wickets and dismissed their opponents for 26 runs.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

In the challenge shield competition four matches were played off to-day. The games were tame and did not reach the tournament form. Tajhat, an Indian team, beat Rangers by a solitary goal. Kumartuli beat Chinsura by two goals to love. Wari of Dacca lowered the colours of the Mohunbagans by an odd goal in three, although the latter had a slightly better share in the game. East Surrey beat Military Accounts by two goals to one after a poor game.

AFGHAN DELEGATES.

DATE OF THEIR PROSPECTIVE ARRIVAL

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 7.

According to the latest information, it does not seem likely that the Afghan delegates can assemble at Rawalpindi before the 20th to 23rd July.

CASUALTIES IN I.E.F.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The following names of the British officers, appear in the casualty list No. 867, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Died of Wounds:—I.A., Lieutenant B. H. Morrison.

Died of Disease:—Royal Engineers, Lieut. D. Adamson, I.A., Captain M. L. B, P, O'Dea.

Wounded:—Middlesex Regiment, 2nd-Lieut. N. F. Brittan; I.A., Lieut.-Col. F. C. S. Samborne-Palmer, Lieutenant R. F. Carter.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The shareholders of this Company are very thankful to you for publishing a report of the Annual General Meeting held on the 5th June last though the reporters were excluded from the meeting. There is no reason why publicity should not be given to proceedings of a public Company.

Efforts are now being made to give a very rosy colour to the affairs of this Mill and you will, therefore, do a service to the shareholders and creditors by publishing this communication.

It is said that a very well-known landlord of this city and a member of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay have joined the agency firm of this Company. However, it is omitted to state that Mr. F. E. Dinshaw has resigned from the same agency firm and it is said on good authority that Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas have also resigned as Director of this Company. The shareholders and creditors would be glad to know the reasons of these resignations.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna who joins the agency firm is also a Director and his firm is also acting as muccadum of this Mill. Thus the number of independent directors is reduced.

It is complained that rumours are set afloat to reduce the credit of this Company. Who is responsible for them? Reporters were excluded from the meeting and when explanations were required by the shareholders on several items they were informed that they should wait till Mr. Wadia's return because none of the Directors nor the other partner of the agency firm was conversant with the affairs of the Mills.

The Directors sanctioned a dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share which amounted to more than Rs. 6 lacs on the basis on an estimated profit of about 10 lacs during the first six months, but ultimately all these profits have disappeared and a further loss of over Rs. 4 lacs has been shown in the last balance sheet. No explanation is given by the Directors and Agents as to how this has happened.

The shareholders are not satisfied that this is the only loss suffered by the Company. Only a glance at the last balance sheet will reveal that the state of affairs of the Company is not as it should be. We have in our Solicitor's letter expressly asked the Agents to satisfy the shareholders by allowing Auditors like Messrs. A. F. Fergusson & Co., or Messrs. Ford, Rhodes & Parks to examine the accounts but this request has been refused.

The stock-in-trade and in process are shown in the following manner; cotton at cost, cloth at market rate. These amount to the value of over Rs. 56 lacs. It was admitted at the last meeting that Mr. Wadia of the Agents' firm was bullish buying cotton and the present price of cotton is nearly half of that bullish price yet the Directors showed the stock of cotton at cost price thus swelling the figures. This would make a difference of lacs of rupees.

New machinery is said to have been installed in the Mills during the last fifteen months of the value of Rs. 12,51,004-2-5 but when we ask the Agents and Directors for particulars of these machinery and to produce for our inspection invoices of their purchase complete silence has been maintained. Will the Directors and Agents even now produce for the inspection of the shareholders any vouchers to show the purchase of such machinery?

As regards the bad debt of Rs. 2,76,050 it is admitted that the same is due by the relative of one of the Directors and though in our Solicitor's letter it was expressly stated that this was due for differences in cotton transactions that allegation has not been refuted.

Further advances are shown for purchase of cotton, etc., aggregating to Rs. 4,74,220-7-10. The Agents and Directors have refused to give any particulars or explanation as to how the investments have been made and with what result.

All the above allegations were made in our Solicitor's letter to the Agents and Directors and they were challenged to contradict the statements contained therein. The only reply received from them is that they were not disposed to discuss the details of the Company's business.—Yours, etc.

SHAREHOLDERS.

THE RAMKRISHNA SEVA SAMITY, SYLHET.

AN APPEAL.

Distress due to the high price of rice and other commodities of daily consumption is making itself rapidly manifest in some parts of the district of Sylhet. Reports of distress in Porganah Satarasati under Mufivibazar Thana and in several villages under the Madhalpur police station have appeared in the recent issue of the 'Surama". From the inspection report of our worker at Satarasati where we are going to start a relief centre, it appears that about 300 people there stand in need of help which means a weekly distribution of 13 maunds of rice at the computation of single meal a day per head. This will cost nearly rupees 91/ a week But the fund at the disposal of the Samity has nearly been exhausted in influenza, cholera and cloth relief operations and the balance in hand is too small to meet the demand of a single week.

We, therefore, appeal to the generous public to extend their charity for the relief of the distressed people. All contributions in cash or kind may be sent to Babu Nabani Kumar Gupta, B.A. Secretary, Ramkrishna Seva Samity Sylhet.

With sufficient funds forthcoming the Samity hopes to open more relief centres according to need.

HARENDRA CHANDRA SINHA,
President.

Sylhet 28th June, 1919.

Mr. A. S. Ramaiah having resigned the editorship of "Everymans Review," Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Aiyengar, High Court Vakil, will edit the Journal.

THE "CONTROL SCANDAL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the reply of the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas in your issue of Wednesday, and find it plainly evasive. The points raised in my letters of the 25th and 30th ultimo refer to the various vagaries of Rice Control, against which the Bombay public has bitter grievances. It is, therefore, but meet that Mr. Purshotamdass should deal with these matters early, fully and definitely.

We are all sensible of the splendid services of Mr. Purshotamdass in connection with the Famine Relief Fund. We are also aware as to how he and his colleagues are managing 22 cheap grain shops in the town. We are grateful to him for all this. But at the same time, we cannot be forgetful of the facts that Rice Control has proved ineffective in Bombay, that grain dealers continue to fleece the poor people; that they evidently set at naught the authority of the Controller; and that no definite proposals are announced by the Controller or his colleagues, including Mr. Purshotamdass as to how the general public can materially help the Controller in his work. In fact the Press Communique issued by the Controller on or about the 5th ultimo, suggests the grain dealers to hand over to the Police any man, who even makes inquiries of them, without a pass from the Controller or his Assistant! Can this order help or hinder public investigation? Can it prevent or protect profiteering? Let Mr. Purshottamdass answer. Will he also be pleased to state.

(1) How many grain shops there are in Bombay at present?

(2) How many of them are cheap and how many ordinary?

(3) Are cheap shops selling rice at cost price or control price?

(4) How many inspectors are doing supervision in the town?

(5) How many members of the public are authorised to inspect shops, besides those on the Committees?

(6) And why are the greedy grain dealers allowed to go scot free?

(7) Cannot the Government empower the Controller to prosecute them? Then where is the delay and where is the rub?

Will not any energetic member move in the Corporation or in the Council, and press for an early appointment of an independent Committee consisting of members of Government, of the two Chambers, and of the Corporation to enquire into the system of Control, with a view to put it on a sound basis? Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, July 5.

54, Apollo Street, Fort.

REPRESENTATION OF NON-MOSLEMS IN SIND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The representation allotted to the non-Mahomedans of Sind in the reformed Bombay Legislative Council under the Southborough Committee's Scheme is very inadequate as compared with the representation of the non-Mahomedans of the Presidency proper, even less adequate than that originally proposed by the Government of Bombay. While there are to be 33 non-Mahomedan rural seats in the Presidency proper the non-Mahomedan rural seats in Sind are only 2, one for the three districts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah, and the other for the four districts of Karachi, Larkana, Sukkur, and Upper Sind Frontier.

I give below a few figures which will prove that the non-Mahomedans of Sind have a just grievance and I hope that their growing sense of dissatisfaction at the representation proposed to be given to them will lead the Government of India who have to frame the final scheme of electorates to agree to increase their representation.

Ahmedabad:—145.5; 10.
Broach:—123; 15.5.
Kaira:—168.5; 13.
Panch Mahals:—154; 8.
Surat:—126.5; 10.5.
Thana:—217; 10.5.
N. D.—159.2; 11.15.
Ahmednagar:—226; 9.5.
East Khandesh:—157; 11.16.
West Khandesh 277; 20.
Nasik:—215.5; 8.5.
Poona:—221; 8.25.
Satara:—173.3; 6.16.
Sholapur:—338; 13.
C. D.:—209.3; 9.8.
Belgaum:—220.5; 11.
Bijapur:—383; 14.
Dharwar:—150.3; 11.
Kanara:—206; 13.
Kolaba:—281; 16.
Ratnagiri:—517; 12.12.
S. D.:—253.2; 12.27.

Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah:—253; 21,

Karachi, Larkana, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier:—185; 25.12.

Sind:—219; 23.25.

Note:—The two groups of figures against each district denote the "Male population in thousands per 1 seat" and "Voters in thousands per 1 seat", respectively.

Thus, so far as non-Mahomedan rural representation is concerned, while in the N.D. and in the C. D. one member represents 159,000 and 209,000 male persons respectively and in the S. D. 253,000 male persons, in Sind one member will represent 219,000 male persons. Sind is then obviously worse off than either the Northern or the Central Division. But the contrast is very much greater if we compare the voting strength In the N. D. there is one representative approximately for every 11,000 voters, in the C.D. for nearly 10,000 voters and in the S. D. every 12,000 voters, but in Sind there is one representative for every 23,000 voters. This is manifestly unfair. The representation of the non-Mahomedans of Sind in rural areas ought, on this basis, to be about double of what has been proposed, namely, at least four seats. How over 25,000 voters are to be canvassed in a single constituency of four districts and how candidates are to traverse in time the immense distances covered by this strange combination of extensive districts is a great puzzle the solution of which it would be interesting to witness. The only practicable and fair solution for the mitigation of these evils is to increase the representation of the non-Mahomedans of Sind to 4 seats, which will mean one representative for every 11,625 voters which compares equitably with the proportion for the other divisions of the Presidency.—Yours, etc.

J. D.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

We are asked to publish the following:—

At the Delhi Sessions of the Indian National Congress last year it was resolved that a deputation of the Congress should be sent to England to place India's case before the British Democracy. Bombay has been asked and expected to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards its expenses. As remittance is to be made at an early date the need of the amount to be collected soon is great.

The public is requested to send the remittance to Mr. Laxmidas R. Tersey Esqr., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE

CONDEMNS TRIALS BY MARTIAL LAW COMMISSION.

The following resolution were passed by the Executive Committee of the Indian Home Rule League in its meeting held at Bombay on 29th June, 1919.

"The Executive Committee of the Indian Home Rule League hereby resolves that the League is not satisfied with the Reform Bill as presented to the Parliament, inasmuch as it falls short of the demand of Delhi Congress."

(A) "The Executive Committee of the Indian Home Rule League approves and adopts the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee regarding the situation in the Punjab."

(B) "The Executive Commitee of the Indian Home Rule League protests against the promulgation of the Trial Continuance Ordinance as unwarranted by facts and ultra vires of the limited powers of the Governor-General under section 72 read with the section 65 of the Government of India Act, and perceives no justification for the continuance of the trial by the Martial Law Commission."

(C) The Executive Committee of the Indian Home Rule League, generally views with horror the execution of all capital sentences passed by the Martial Law Tribunals in the Punjab, and earnestly prays that they be stayed; and farther prays that the cases of Messrs. Harkisanlal and others pending before the Martial Law Tribunals should not be proceeded with, in view of the inquiry to be instituted as promised by the Secretary of State for India. The Committee further prays that the Commission should be composed of such men only as command public confidence in India, and that the scope of the inquiry should be wide enough to ensure a thorough and complete investigation into the causes unrest, the resulting crisis and the subsequent suffering of the people occasioned by all the measures adopted by the officials.

HOME RULE LEAGUE DEPUTATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 7.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyer, the editor of the "Swadesamitran" and author of the Indian Constitution, who is one of the members of the All-India Home Rule League deputation, proceeds to England by S. S. China which leaves Bombay on the 19th instant. He will join the other members of the deputation which will co-operate with the Congress deputation.

SUICIDE OF A CORPORAL.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 7.

At an inquest on Saturday on the body of Corporal E. McKinder of Royal Army Service Corps attached to the Northbrook Battalion, a verdict of suicide when temporarily insane was returned. The deceased was a patient in the Station Hospital, and was found missing from his ward on Friday evening. He was subsequently discovered in the bathroom with his throat cut by a razor. It is stated that the deceased had received bad news from Home.

A CORRECTION.

In an editorial note published on 3rd July we remarked that there was a disparity between the catalogue price of "Pride and Prejudice" and the actual price at the booksellers. We said that the catalogue price was 9d., while the book was available only at Re. 1 12 as. Now we are informed by the local agent of the Cambridge University Press that the latest catalogue price of the book is 2 shillings, the rise being accounted for by increased cost of production, high freight, etc. We based our comment on the old price and were not at the time of writing aware of the alteration in the latest catalogue. We are accordingly glad to publish this correction.

Official and Personal.

Sir George Roos-Keppel, Chief Commissioner, Frontier Provinces, arrived at Simla on Monday.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon left for Ootacamund on Sunday by a special train.

VIRAMGAM RIOT CASE.

FURTHER WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 5.

The further hearing of the Viramgam case was resumed by the special Tribunal this morning. Before proceeding with the case, the Tribunal heard three bail applications. It rejected two and postponed one for consideration on Tuesday, remarking that there were no special grounds urged for enlarging the two applicants on bail.

Witness Ismail Bapal, whose examination by the prosecution was not finished yesterday, was then taken up for further examination. On being asked to identify those of the accused whom he saw taking part in the riots and in burning the deceased Madhavlal at Ambaji Chakla, he identified Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 32, failing to identify accused No. 4. Witness saw accused No. 2 at the place where Madhavlal was being burnt and had a sword in his hand. Accused Nos. 2 and 32 were armed with sticks.

Examined by the Court, witness said that he knew accused No. 4 only lately by name. He had not stated before the police that Gulam Rasul accused No. 4, had a pistol with him. He deposed having seen accused No. 5 shouting: "Maro, maro", "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai", outside the Cutcherry. Accused No. 5 was not one of those that dragged deceased Madhavlal to Ambaji Chakla.

The next witness Chand Umar, Revenue Patawala, examined deposed that he returned to Viramgam on the day of the riots, i.e. on the 12th April, from Mandal, a village near Viramgam, where he was on three days' leave of absence. He saw a big crowd of rioters moving in the Bordi Bazar and Ganj Bazar. He identified accused Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 33, 36 and 54 as the men who took active part in the riots on that day. He saw some of them attacking the Cutcherry and moving armed with swords, *dharias*, sticks, etc., in a threatening fashion.

TEMPLE WORSHIPPER FLED FOR LIFE.

The next witness Narandas Ramdayal, worshipper of Balaji Temple, examined deposed that when he was returning from his bath at the nearest well at 4 p.m. he saw a big crowd of rioters headed by Girjashankar, accused No. 43 in the case, and others, who shouted: "Catch hold of him." Thereupon the crowd began to seize him. He somehow or other got free and fled for life and took shelter in his own temple. The rowdy mob pursued him there, and was intending to set on fire the temple where he had hidden himself. The rioters sulkily went away without setting the building on fire. The witness identified accused Nos. 43, 47 as the men who had taken active part in the riots.

Afterwards one Keshavlal Hirachand, a timber-seller, was taken up for examination by the prosecution. He deposed that on the day of the riots he happened to pass by the Girls' School, between 1 and 1-30 p.m. He saw a big crowd that way, the prominent member of it being Narsi, Soni by caste, one of the accused in this case. He saw him shouting: "Help, give arms, the police are killing." The reason why witness recognised him alone of the whole lot was that it was easy for him to do so, as he was a native of that town.

The Court rose for the day and the case is proceeding.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 7.

Shrimant Babe Saheb Pant, Chief of Bhor, presided yesterday at the celebration of the annual day of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute at the Tata Hall. Dr. P. D. Gune, Secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting Prof. Rajwade and Dr. Mann submitted the reports for 1918-19 of the Executive Board and the Regulating Council, respectively, which were duly adopted.

At the request of Prof. Bijapurkar, the President then unveiled a bust of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar presented by Mr. B. V. Talim of Bombay, the cost of which was met by Rao Bahadur Kembhavi of Bijapur. In the course of his remarks Shrimant Babe Saheb paid a high tribute to Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, traced the history of the Institute and its progress and emphasised the importance of research institutes in all branches of knowledge; at the same time he appealed to the princes and the wealthy people of India for help on its behalf. Rao Saheb R. T. Kirtane, having proposed a vote of thanks to the President, it was announced that Shrimant Babe Saheb had paid up Rs. 250 as his first instalment towards the funds of the Institute.

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HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

HOUSE-BREAKERS SENTENCED.

Talib Hoosein a Mahomedan, Gopal Pandoo, a Hindu, and Heerji Devraj and Parbhoo Vasraj, Hindus, committed to the Sessions on charges of theft and house-breaking with intent to commit theft, pleaded guilty to the said charges. His Lordship Mr. Justice Kajiji sentenced each of them to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERMATH OF MARRYING TWO WIVES.

YOUNG WIFE POISONED.

Emperor vs. Bala Bhawoo.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Common Jury.)

The accused in this case, a Maratha, aged 25, was charged with the offence of attempting to murder his young wife named Krishnabai, aged 14, by administering sulphate of copper to her with the intention of causing her death, on the 8th of May 1919.

Mr. V. F. Vicaji appeared for the Crown. The accused was undefended.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were these: The accused lived near Durgadevi in a room with his wife Krishnabai, and two other boarders named Bala Daji and Rama Vithoo. He married Krishnabai about 14 months ago. Two months after, he married another woman, named Sakibai. Both the young wives used to have quarrels and on the 6th of May Sakibai left Bombay for her native place. On the 8th, when the accused returned from work, he shouted out to his wife Krishnabai to come down. She went down and the accused asked her to accompany him to a teashop near Two-Tanks. When they went near the teashop, the accused offered pendas (sweet balls) to Krishnabai saying; "you always complain of want of food here you are, eat this." He gave her one sweet ball and asked her to swallow it without breaking or chewing it. She tried to swallow it whole, but a portion of it was crushed btween her teeth and she felt a bitter taste. After swallowing it she felt a burning sensation in her throat and stomach. Immediately after, she vomited in the street. She then returned home and vomited about five times. She had also many motions. Her husband then returned home she served him food. As she was vomiting, Bala Daji, a boarder at her place asked her what the matter was, and she said that she had got ill since her husband gave her a sweet ball to eat. She informed him that there were some more sweet balls in her husband's pocket. Bala went to examine the pocket of the coat of the accused and found some sweet balls inside. On the morning of the next day Krishnabai's aunt Bhagubai, was sent for, and when she arrived she was informed of the occurrence. The accused, when questioned, said that he had bought the sweet balls from Goragandhi's shop at Nal Bazar. All of them then went to Nal Bazar when the accused said that he had purchased them from a hawker. The sweet balls were then shown by these people to a native drugseller who said that they contained copper sulphate. One of the party then took hold of these pendas and certain packets found in a pocket of the coat of the accused and took them to the Police. They were sent to the Chemical Analyser for examination and the report of the Chemical Analyser stated that it contained copper sulphate. The accused was then arrested.

It was stated by counsel for the Crown that two to four grains of copper sulphate administered to a girl of Krishnabai's age would cause death.

The defence of the accused was that as his wife was complaining of stomachache and constipation, he gave this to her as a purge.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" against the accused, and his Lordship sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Benefit of doubt was in acused's favour.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Emperor vs. Laxman Govind.

The accused, a Hindu aged 25 was charged with the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Raghu Vithu by striking him on the head with a stick on the 11th of April, 1919.

Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the Crown. The accused was not defended.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were these: The accused was employed in a grain-depot at Mazagaon. Raghu Vithu, the deceased and his wife were employed in the Port-Trust docks. Both of them were going to the wife's sister's place at Matunga on 11th April, 1919. While on their way, they quarrelled. The quarrel arose, as the wife wanted a new sari for her. The accused who was in the grain-depot came up and asked them to go away and not to create a disturbance there. As the deceased Raghu refused to move, the acsused picked up a stick and dealt a violent blow on his head. The deceased was stunned and fell down. Information was given to the Port Trust officer who arrived there and removed the deceased in his motor car to the Hospital where he died next day.

The jury gave the benefit of doubt to the accused and returned a verdict of "not guilty." His Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted.

FATAL ASSAULT IN A CLUB.

SEAFARER TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

Emperor vs. Francis Rodrigues.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a special Jury.)

The accused in this case, a Portuguese Christian, aged 28 was charged with the offence of committing the murder of one Santon Barretto by striking him on the right temple of his head with a leaden weight on the 16th of June, 1919, thus causing his death.

The Hon. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Advocate General with Mr. Brahmandkar appeared for the Crown. Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan defended the accused.

Briefly the facts as alleged by the prosecution were these: Both the deceased and the acused used to live in St. John's Club. Both were sea-faring men. On the day previous to the incident which resulted in the death of the deceased, the accused was patted on his cheek by the deceased. The deceased objected to this and some words passed between them.

The next day at night, the deceased walked into the Club in a drunken state, pushed the accused and went to the place where he used to sleep. The accused followed him and when near his bed struck him on the right temple with a leaden weight. The deceased fell down unconscions. Other members of the Club came there and tried to find the accused who had run away and shut himself up in a privy. The accused was arrested and handed over to the Police. The deceased died the next day.

The defence was that the previous day's occurrence was rankling in the mind of the accused and in addition to that when the deceased pushed him next night, the accused struck the deceased in a sudden fight and in the heat of passion. The offence would therefore be reduced to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and counsel for the defence asked the Jury to return a verdict of culpable homi-cide not amounting to murder of a lesser degree.

The Jury returned the verdict by 6 to 3 of culpable home-cide not amounting to murder or a higher degree. Counsel for the defence submitted that in view of the divided verdict of the Jury his Lordship should not pass on the accused the highest punishment provided under the section viz., transportation forlife.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Emperor v. Abdul Rehman Abdulla.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji and a common jury.)

The accused, a Mahomedan, aged 30, was charged with the offence of causing mischief by fire to a building which was used as a human dwelling, situate at Bellasis Road, Byculla, on 30th March, 1919.

Mr. M. V. Desai appeared for the Crown; while Mr. M. K. Azad defended the accused

Briefly the facts, as alleged by the prosecution were these:—The accused lived in a room on the first floor of a three-storied building situate at Bellasis Road, Byculla. People of various communities, viz., Christians, Jews, Mahomedans, Marathas, lived in the same building with their families. On the night of the 30th of April last, the accused was seen by one Mahomedan living on the second floor with a bottle, cup and a rag. The Mahomedan was going up the stairs to his room, when he saw the accused applying kerosine oil to the first floor staircase. He asked the accused what he was doing when the accused told him to mind his own business and not interfere in his. The Mahomedan then went to his room and informed his wife of what he saw. There was a coolie named Satu living on the ground floor, who saw the accused striking a match and lighting the ground floor staircase. There was another witness named Ismail living on the third floor, who saw the accused doing the same. He called out "fire, fire" and many people came out of their rooms, brought water and extinguished the fire. The accused ran away, and shut himself up in his room. One Anderson informed the policeman on duty near by, who came and after inquiry arrested the accused in his room.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against the accused, and his Lordship ordered the accused to be acquitted.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SOLICITORS.

JUSTICE KAJIJI'S STRICTURES.

Ramdas Shivdas ..... Plaintiff

v.

Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas and another ..... Defendants.

(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

This hearing of a rule nisi for Receiver and injuction taken out by the plaintiff on the 21st of June, calling upon his father, the first defendant to show cause why a receiver to take possession of the ancestral properties should not be appointed and why injunction should not be granted against him, was concluded before Mr. Justice Kajiji on Thursday last.

In our issue of Saturday last a brief report stating the facts which led the plaintiff to file, the suit against his father and the allegations made in the various affidavites was published

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. B. G. Desai and Mr. S. E. Kurwa appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule; Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the defendants to show cause.

His Lordship discharged the rule with costs. In passing his order His Lordship made certain alterations regarding the responsibility of Solicitors. As these observations are a sound of adice to the practising solicitors, the full text of his Lordship's judgment is given below:—

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship said:—

The plaintiff Ramdas Shivdas was in the beginning of November last asked to leave the house by his father, the first defendant. The allegation made in support thereof was that his conduct had become absolutely intolerable to be put up with, and therefore the father was compelled to ask him to leave the house. That allegation was in a sense supported by the affidavits of his friends, Vithal Purshottamdas Narbheram Pranjivandas and Thakoredas Manmohandas. Having thus been asked to leave the house in the early part of November last, he filed this suit on 20th June 1919 and on the 21st he applied for a rule nisi for Receiver, injunction and interim injunction, without giving notice to the first defendant on an allegation made in his affidavit that the first defendant was likely to do away with the balance of sale proceeds of the house at Jugjivan Kika Street, and on the strength of that assertion I granted a rule.

WHEN CAN RECEIVER BE APPOINTED?

I think it is a sound principle that a Receiver should not be appointed in a case like this unless there is a prima facie case made out. Is there any 'prima facie' case made out here for the appointment of a Receiver? The allegation in the plaint is that this house in Jugjivan Kika Street was inherited by the first defendant from his grandfather and appears to be so from the documents that are annexed to the affidavit. It appears, however, that he got this house from his grandmother. At this stage I do not wish to say anything because I want to guard myself against expressing any opinion on the question whether under the will of his grandmother, Shivdas got this property absolutely. But on the face of the documents, I cannot say that the plaintiff has made out a 'prima facie' case for the appointment of a Receiver, nor has he made out a case for an injunction? Is it likely that Shivdas would squander away the moneys? Allegations made by the plaintiff against his father, the first defendant, are of a most reckless and baseless characters that he is of bad habits that he is addicted to drinking and that he is extravagant. These allegations are simply made with a view to compromise the suit.

SOLICITORS' BASELESS ALLEGATIONS.

I think baseless allegations like that ought never to have been made. Responsible Solicitors, when they do get instructions for such allegations—and I take it that these were made on instructions—ought not to have accepted the 'ipse dixit' of the plaintiff without obtaining further information before making such allegations. Then the allegation against the father who is a family man having wife, daughters, and daughters-in-law that he is introducing women of bad character into the house ought also not to have been made. I hope in future solicitors will take some responsibility upon themselves and will not insert such paragraphs in affidavits. When an application like that is sought to be suppressed by allegations of this nature, it casts a great deal of suspicion on the case of the plaintiff. It really passes my imagination how any son, however bad, could make such an unfounded allegation against his father, that he is introducing bad women in the house, when there are his mother, his sisters and his own wife. Further the plaintiff Ramdas says that he himself contracted the habit of drinking from his father. That is another scandalous allegation against the father.

I order that the allegations made by the plaintiff against Vithal Purshotamdas, Thakoredas Manmohandas, Nabheram Pranjivandas, and his father Shivdas Parmanandas must be expunged from the affidavits and this rule must be discharged. Interim injunction must be dissolved and if I do not make the plaintiff pay costs of this motion, it would be encouraging speculative litigation in these Courts.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Purnanand & Clubwalla.

Solicitors for the defendants: Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadida & Co.

"STENOGRAPHER'S DEVIL."

The latest story about a shorthand writer's ingenuity comes from England. It was about what Admiral Sims is reported to have said in response to a toast *re.* the mother country. What the Admiral said, was, in referring to Britain:—"It was a damned fine old *hen* that *hatched* the American eagle." The stenographer's devil—pardon the irreverence—transmuted it into: "It was a damned fine old *head* that *was attached* to the American eagle."

(Continued from column 4.)

2,337 tons, Captain G. H. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 4th inst.

S. S. Hollinside, Captain G. H. Brown, arrived here from Karachi, weather experienced during the voyage, stormy, strong winds and sea.

S. S. Beme, Captain D. Scott, arrived here from Rangoon, weather experienced during the voyage, rough monsoon.

S. S. Canara, Captain C. Davidson, arrived here from Rangoon, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate monsoon and heavy rain East of Andaman, thence moderate monsoon and fine weather to Ceylon, moderate monsoon and heavy rain West Coast of India.

S. S. Jeseric, Captain A. Young, arrived here from New York via Algins and Port Said, weather experienced during the voyage, rough

IMPORTS.

July 8.

S S Okara from Bassein, Agents M. M. & Co—97,098 bags rice.

S S Bombay Maru from New York, Agents N Y Kaisha—4,271 kegs nails, 47 cases 10 kegs medicine, 60 cases soap, 5 cases shoes, 33 cases locks, 2 cases manola, 7 cases toilet requisites, 2 cases cable, 16 cases elect goods, 4 cases shoe polish, 8 cases medical, 5 bundles 1 keg walves, 2 cases die plates, 9 cases screw plates, 13 cases padlocks, 23 cases mills and choppers, 128 bundles galv. pipes, 5 cases mangnets, 8 packages 13 cases 5 crts food choppers, 14 cases spears, 63 cases fire extinguisher, 10 pieces anoils, 12 cases grave nuts, 5 cases sauce in glass, 122 cases drugs, 820 pieces 3,798 bundles steel bars, 3 packages 60 cases clocks, 4 cases batteries, 27 cases elec fans, 3 cases tooth powder, 10 cases ketchup in glass, 22 cases twist drill, 19 cases bolts and nuts, 5 bundles olives in glass, 10 cases bean in tin, 8 cases glass handchurns, 5 bundles 1 case dye stuff, 4,767 bundles steel hoops, 3 cases olive oil in glass, 5 kegs dyes, 20 cases nestle's food, 480 brls L oil, 18 casec 2 boxes paint, 2 cases enamelware, 10 cases panopefin, 38 cases toilet articles, 5 cases glyco heroin, 15 cases fruit presses, 4 cases clock and watch and chain 47 cases antiphlagistine, 2 cases sursaparilla, 65 cases printing paper, 360 bags steel rivets, 125 cases 126 ds caustic soda, 20 cases butter colour, 2 cases asthama cure, 2 boxes meat juice, 6 cases lanterns and globes, 7 cases thialun 2 cases pencils, 11 cases pencils and penholders and cases, 20 kegs hyposulphite, 2 cases 1 box bromide, 2 cases ointment, 50 cases brossio paper, 8 boxes 61 cases glyco thymoline, 5 cases meatles, 490 cases quaker oats, 3 cases lamps, 10,000 cases petroleum, 1,200 cases evaporated milk, 102 cases listerine, 73 cases lanterns, 250 brls rosin.

EXPORTS.

July 8.

S S City of Sparta for Liverpool—296 bales wool E D Sassoon & Co, 75 bales wool Bombay Company, 428 cwts sultanas David Sassoon & Co.

S S Culma for London—120 cases sandal wood oil Thos Cook & Son, 4,000 cwts cotton seeds L & F Barraclough & Co., 3 bales cotton yarn Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., 30 cfts timber Killick Nixon & Co.

S S Korana for New York—44 bundles bamboos Patel Bros, 390 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Korana for Philadelphia—301 casks goat skins C J. Mathews & Co, 391 casks goat skins Enrico N Stain.

S S Glendhu for Antwerp—220 bales cotton E Spinner & Co., 543 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 2,002 cwts cut copra Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy, 2,002 cwts linseed C Boggiano & C

S S Bushu Maru for Genoa in transit to Belgium—4,500 cwts linseed oil 3,500 cwts cocoanut oil C Boggiano & Co.

S S Bushu Maru for Genoa—1,975 cwts rape seed 1,625 cwts copra oil 633 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 500 cwts cocoanut oil 837 cwts linseed oil C Boggiano & Co.

S S Favignana for Genoa—144 cwts cassia B G Gario & Co.

S S Kifunzan Maru for Kobe—30 cwst colombo roots E S Abdul Kayum, 45 cwts gum kathura Shamjee Pasoo & Co.

S S Kifunezan Maru for Osaka—200 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co.

S S Nagoya for Hongkong—17 cwts ivory H Rawjee, 9 bales cotton grey twist E D Sassoon & Co., 38 cwts buffalo pickers Sorabji Dossabhoy & Co., 30 cwts hemaj E S Abdul Kayum & Co.

S S Nagova for Shanghai—50 bales cotton yarn W H Brady & Co., 4 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 100 bales cotton twist Madhavdas Amersey & Co., 6 cwts myrabollams 2 cwts copper N J Pocha, 10 cases laqware Thos Cook & Son.

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CORONATION BOOK DEPOT, MADRAS.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 8.

S. S. Hollinside, Brown, Karachi July 4.
S. S. Jeseric, Young, New York, May 24.
S. S. Beme, Scott, Rangoon, June 16.
S S. Canara, Davidson, Rangoon, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

July 8.

S. S. Martinique, Peterson, Bangkok.
S. S. Favignana, Paoletti, Genoa.

July 8.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Beme, Scott, Rangoon.
S. S. Aungban, Taylor, Rangoon.

July 8.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Canara for Rangoon.
Steamer Pentakota for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Jeseric:—The steamer Jeseric, 3,103 tons, Captain A. Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York via Algin and Port Said, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 24th May.

S. S. Beme:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain D. Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and kerosine oil, which port she had left on 16th ultimo.

S. S. Canara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Cpatain C. Davidson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 28th ultimo.

S. S. Martinique:—The G. Arbuthnot Company's steamer Martinique, 283 tons, Captain J. Peterson, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Singapore and Bangkok, with a general cargo

S. S. Favignana:—The Italian steamer Favignana, 2,284 tons, Captain M. Paoletti, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Genoa via Aden, Massowa and Suez, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S. S. Beme:—The Shaw Wallace Company's will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain D. Scott, Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Aungban:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Aungban, 3,005 tons, Captain T. Taylor, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 8th July, 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A Bombay Maru ..	Calcutta	10-7-19		N Y K
B Ismore ..	Hull	12-7-19		W & A G & Co
C & E Queenson	Hull	9-7-19		Ralli Bros
D & E Kingmere .	Hull	20-7-19		W & A
F Bushu Maru	N F	N F		Graham & Co
H Utopia ..	Busra	N F		O S Kaisha
				Hs Sassoon
M Hunts Castle	N F	N F		W & A G & Co
O Kifunezan Maru ..	Kobe	10-7-19		N Y Kaisha
Q Lisaa ..	N F	N F		M M & Co
Offside				
K Ispa ..	N F	N F		H Shustary & Co
N Hejaz ..	N F	N F		M M & Co
M Offside				
Ula ..	N F	N F		M M & Co
Q Maur ..	Bankok	N F		F F, Completely

HARBOUR WALL.

Oporto ..	N F	N F		K N & Co
Bahadurri ..	Marmagoa	N F		K N & Co
Mahanadi ..	Jamnagar	N F		K N & Co
Indravati ..	N F	N F		K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Okara ..	Bassien	9 7 19		M M & Co
3 Glendra ..	Antwerp	9-7-19		T M & Co
5 Akbar ..	Port Sudan	10-7 19		M & Co
6 City of Corinth	Liverpool	10-7-19		K N & Co
7 Burma Maru ..	Hongkong	10-7-19		O S Kaisha
9 Boda ..	N F	N F		M M & Co
10 & 11 Gregory	Apcar .. Durban	..	11-7-19	M M & Co
10 City of Bombay ..	Rangoon	N F		W & A Graham & Co
12 Nagoya	Japan	9-7-19		M M & Co
16 Kasara ..	N F	N F		M M & Co.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Barala ..	Busra	11-7-19		M M & Co
2 Vita ..	Busra	N F		M M & Co
3 Karadeniz	Karachi	8-7-19		R I M
4 Chakdara	Busra	8-7-19		M M & Co
5 Furnea ..	Busra	9-7-19		M M & Co
7 Chindwara	Karachi	12-7-19		M M & Co
8 City of Sparta ..	Karachi	10-7-19		R M & Co
9 Barpeta ..	N F	N F		M M & Co
10 Barjora ..	Busra	10-7-19		M M & Co
Offside				
11 Bandra	Busra	10-7-19		M M & Co
11 Culna	London	12 7-19		M M & Co
12 Umta ..	Rangoon	20-7-19		M M & Co
13 Quecia ..	Rangoon	11-7- 9		M M & Co
13 Pentakota	Busrah	14-7-19		M M & Co
18 Hermelin	Hongkong	12-7 19		R I M
14 War Isis	London	15-7-19		D R I W
14 Urlana ..	Calcutta	8-7 19		M M & Co
Offside				
15 Ismaila ..	Calcutta	17-7-19		M W & Co
15 Jehangir Jetty end	Yokahama	10-7-19		R I M
Muttra ..	Busra	N F		M M & Co
17 Aronda ..	Busra	10-7-19		M M & Co
18 Varela ..	N F	N F		M N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

O S Aunghan	Rangoon	9-7-19	S Wallace & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Graf Bhongaoff	N F	N F	D R I M

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Nurani	N F	N F	T M & Co

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Hollinside:—The steamer Hollinside,

(Continued in column 3.)

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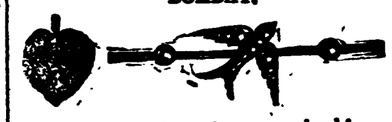

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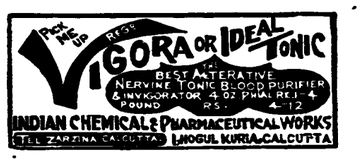

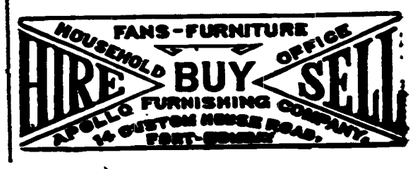

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

Both monsoon currents are fairly active, but Sialkot and Ambala are the only stations in the plains of North-west India which received any rain yesterday. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India east, the Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula and Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in east and north Punjab, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein three, Kyaukpyu four, Bhamo one, Cherrapunji eight, Dhubri and Cox's Bazar two, Jalpaiguri one and a half, Darjeeling five, Hazaribag two, Daltonganj one and a half, Purnea, Gaya, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Roorkee one, Mainpuri two, Ambala a half, Sialkot a quarter, Nowgong one and a half, Sutna three, Amraoti one, Seoni, Nagpur two, Pachmarhi, Pendra and Rajpur one and a half, Mangalore and Nellore one.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 7th July 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 661	Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.3	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1	"
Dew Point	76.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.867	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.3	"
Minimum do.	77.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.SW.	
Movement of Wind	231	Miles
Fall of Rain	1.02	Inch.
Total fall during month	9.35	"
Do. do. year	32.81	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th	0.01	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h	m	Depth on Sill ft	in
	July					July				
Tues.	8	m	8 27	24	7	8	m	1 9	18	6
			7 9a	24	2			1 47a	21	8
Wed.	9	m	9 33	25	4	9	m	2 1	18	3
			8 18a	24	3			2 52a	21	4
Thur.	10	m	10 9	26	1	10	m	2 49	17	7
			9 21a	24	7			3 46a	20	9
Fri.	11	m	10 46	26	10	11	m	3 33	17	1
			10 10a	25	2			4 32a	20	1
Sat.	12	m	11 20	27	7	12	m	4 14	16	6
			10 58a	25	8			5 18a	19	5
Sun.	13	m	11 53	28	3	13	m	4 54	16	0
			11 34a	26	3			5 51a	18	10
Mon.	14					14	m	5 33	15	9
			0 25a	28	7			6 27a	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July 8 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h.	7m.	Sunset	7h. 20m
" 9 (Wednesday)	"	6h.	8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 10 (Thursday)	"	6h.	8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 11 (Friday)	"	6h.	8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 12 (Saturday)	"	6h.	8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 13 (Sunday)	"	6h.	8m.	"	7h. 20m
" 14 (Monday)	"	6h.	9m.	"	7h. 20m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	5d.	8h.	47·2m. a.m.
Full Moon	13d.	11h.	32·2m. a.m.
Last Quarter	20d.	4h.	33·0m p.m.
New Moon	27d.	10h.	51·4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th July, 1919, was 29.865 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6·45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readings given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th July, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and are clear elsewhere. Day temperature is slightly above normal in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in places heavy; Mainpuri reports 1.75in., Jhansi 0.14in., Cawnpore 4.20in. and Allahabad 3.04in. Skies are overcast or nearly overcast. Humidity is above normal. Both day and night temperatures are generally below normal, the deficiency in the former being considerable in the area of heavy rain.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south of the division and are clear or only lightly clouded in the north. Humidity remains below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner; night temperature is above the average at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in Kathiawar. Night temperature is above the average at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the southeastern districts and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 0.75in. and Ratnagiri 0.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 1.15in. of rain and Belgaum 0.52in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Poona.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been confined to the west coast, the Bombay Deccan and the United Provinces; it has been nearly general and heavy in the last mentioned area and local in the others. Day temperature is low in the United and the Central Provinces.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the United Provinces, but may reappear in the central parts of the country.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th July 1919.

Both the monsoon currents are fairly active, but Sialkot and Ambala are the only stations in the plains of north-west India which received any rain yesterday. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula and the Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the east and north Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy, Mulmein three inches; Kyaukpyu four; Bhamo one; Cherrapunji eight; Dhubri, Cox's Bazar two; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Darjiling five; Hazaribagh two; Daltonganj one and a half; Purnea, Gaya, Benares, Lucknow, Roorkee one; Sialkot a quarter; Nowgonj one and a half; Sutna three; Seoni two; Pachmarhi, Pendra one and a half; Nellore one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY the 8th of July, 1919

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (7th)	93.4	84.0	64	0	0	0
Jask	97.2	84.0	92	0	0	—0.07
Muskat						
Do. (7th)	94.6	86.6	68	0	0	—6.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.4	81.8	70	0	0	—1.11
Rawalpindi						
Lahore	104.8	88.1	57	0	0	—2.94
Hissar	105.6	88.9	46	0.12	0.12	—2.56
Ambala	94.1	77.1	77	0.53	2.53	—5.53
Delhi	101.1	81.4	75	0.18	5.11	—5.11
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.6	78.1	80	0.03	2.44	—2.33
Mainpuri	84.3	74.5	94	1.75	4.51	—0.11
Jhansi	92.4	77.6	80	0.14	4.91	—2.76
Cawnpore	90.8	75.9	98	4.20	5.75	+0.91
Allahabad	82.6	77.6	86	3.04	5.39	—2.19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.2	83.8	65	0	0	—0.27
Karachi	87.2	81.9	81	0.01	0.01	—1.29
Ajmer	96.2	80.9	67	0.56	3.19	—2.19
Jaipur	98.9	83.5	54	1.50	2.61	
Kotah	95.6	82.8	88	3.47	3.47	—1.26
Mount Abu	77.0	66.6	85	2.90	2.90	—2.50
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.4	81.2	76		0.49	—2.27
Dwarka	85.2	82.2	78		2.31	—2.88
Veraval	84.3	80.2	85		2.21	—3.43
Rajkot	95.4	81.2	67		2.40	—4.30
Bhavnagar Para	97.4	80.8	66		2.06	—3.22
Surat	88.4	81.1	79		14.26	+1.55
Ahmedabad	97.2	79.6	75		3.57	—3.76
Deesa	98.8	80.2	77		4.70	—2.96
Neemuch	89.7	77.6	72		2.95	—2.93
Indore	85.5	73.6	78		14.44	+6.44
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.9	75.9	89	0.02	11.36	—0.51
Saugor	82.6	75.0	86	..	6.45	—3.32
Hoshangabad	84.6	74.8	89	..	14.82	+6.44
Khandwa	84.5	74.7	79	0.09	9.19	+.860
Akola	86.2	76.2	79	..	11.60	+5.07
Amraoti	84.0	74.9	83	0.01	9.50	+0.66
Nagpur	83.4	76.5	76	..	21.10	+9.52
Chanda	88.2	76.8	79	0.04	16.57	+7.48
Raipur	81.3	75.9	88	..	29.95	+17.48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	78.4	88	0.75	32.71	+8.95
Ratnagiri	84.1	77.3	85	0.28	40.32	+5.45
Marmugao	85.2	..	88	0.02	34.01	+0.11
Karwar	84.9	79.2	86	0.05	35.82	—9.06
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.5	73.8	79	0.08	6.59	+1.28
Ahmednagar	84.2	70.9	65	..	7.18	+1.66
Poona	79.8	70.8	89	1.15	5.30	—1.68
Sholapur	91.8	72.8	78	..	11.18	+5.81
Bijapur	87.6	71.5	75	0.01	4.62	+1.13
Belgaum	73.7	66.0	95	0.52	13.47	+1.15
Aurangabad	86.6	72.0	81	0.07	4.73	—1.82
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.9	75.4	69	0 03	8.31	+1.47
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GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TANNED HIDES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To-day we shall examine some further features or aspects of the Government control of tanning bark. Simultaneously with the control of bark, the tanners were prohibited from tanning their hides with a certain kind of bark known as the Babul bark, which the tanners used along with the Turwad bark till then. But it was a matter of great surprise and regret for the tanners to find that in spite of this order of prohibition, the "expert adviser" of Mr. Macfarlane, was for a considerable time allowed to tan his hides with the Babul bark. A reference to this great injustice can be found in my letter to Sir Thomas Holland, the then President of the Indian Munitions Board. I shall quote from the same: "Moreover, in spite of the standing order of prohibition for the use of the Babul bark, a certain tanner was allowed to import Babul bark and use the same."

However, about the beginning of June, 1917, Mr. Macfarlane, who was then Government Inspector of Hides, received a large consignment of about six thousand bags of Wattle bark from Africa, a produce entirely of that country. The major portion of the same was stacked on the open space or piece of land in front of his then office at Dharavi, and the remainder was stacked in the godowns of Messrs. C. J. Mathews and Co., in whose premises Mr. Macfarlane had then taken up his office. Thus the latter portion of the Wattle bark was well protected from rains; while to protect the major portion of the Wattle bark stacked on the open space, from rains, about a hundred and twenty huge pieces of tarpaulin cloth were covered over the same. I may mention in passing that as hire money, etc., for these tarpaulin cloth about Rs. 3,000 (three thousand rupees) were paid. However, this covering of the Wattle bark with tarpaulin cloth was a poor protection against the heavy rains of 1917. And it was a hear-rending sight to see these bags of Wattle bark drenched through and through by the rains, and the tanin washed away or flowing in the form of several revulets and the surrounding land or ground absorbed and covered over with liquid tanin. No further effort was made to save this Wattle bark from thus being damaged by rain water. However, the monsoon at last was over, leaving this Wattle bark in the same place and deprived of major portion of its tanin. During all this time, some sorts of experiments were being gone through in the Government Tannery as to how and in what proportion the Wattle bark was to be used in tanning hides and the results of the same were let known to us, if I remember aright, some time after the rainy season. In view of the major portion of tanin contained in the Wattle bark having been washed away, and the bark itself damaged, I enquired as to whether the proportion of mixing the Wattle bark with Turwad bark for use even then remained the same, as indicated to us and I was told that it still held good!! Great experimentors are they indeed, who would attribute the forming of blisters in tanned hides not to any defect in tanning, but to some supposed skin disease!!!

However, to return to our subject. We were ultimately asked to take up this Wattle bark in that damaged state and use the same as directed. The tanners rightly refused to take up the same as it would spoil their hides. But a sort of threat was given to them that every tanner who received from the Deputy Controller of Hides 100 bags of Turwad bark need take up 25 bags of this Wattle bark and in the event of refusal or failure no Turwad bark would be supplied to him. Or in other words to quote the Deputy Controller's own words "No tanner will be supplied with Turwad bark unless he takes the corresponding quantity of Wattle bark"; or again "failure to do so will prohibit him from obtaining any bark from the Government Bazaar." By this way, the Deputy Controller forced the damaged Wattle bark upon the tanners, who rather than spoil their hides had to throw away a greater part of the same into the gutters. Those who used this damaged Wattle bark had their hides spoiled or blistered and had to suffer losses. Even in this distribution partiality was shown in that the "expert adviser" was allowed to select first about a thousand bags of the less damaged sort and then the rest of the tanners received from the remainder lying on the open space. And which did the Deputy Controller use in the Government Tannery? He used those bags which were stacked in the shed and well protected from rains. Thus the best and the undamaged Wattle bark, he used himself for tanning hides in the Government Tannery, distributing the utterly damaged sort to tanners who had of course to pay for the same. A happy family arrangement!!

I may mention in passing a very interesting incident that happened about October of 1918. A dispute arose between the tanners and the bark-brokers over the excessive and unusual quantity of dust, etc., mixed with the bark. The tanners refused to take delivery of bark allotted to them as the same was horribly mixed with an unusual amount of dust, stones and twigs. And the tanners wanted to overhaul entirely the old system and establish a new system of weighment and purchase of bark which was current in Madras, in order to guard against such mean and dirty tricks of mixing dust, stones and twigs in such enormous quantities in future. Instead of helping the tanners in the matter the Deputy Controller took up a threafening attitude towards them and forced them to take delivery of all the bark allotted to them. The Deputy Controller, wrote "The brokers advise me that at a meeting of tanners held on the 14th instant (14th October, 1918), it was decided to alter the system of buying bark, and to take into consideration the amount of dirt, wood and twigs contained in the bark. I am directed to point out that the prices of bark contained in the above 90 to 100 wagons were decided after the amount of impurities in the bark had been considered, and also, as the deliveries were made to the tanners through the Government Bark Bazaar, Government are bound to support the bark brokers to the extent of ensuring that the prices fixed by Government for this quantity of bark will be paid by the tanners to the brokers. I would, therefore, ask you, to consider the reasonableness of this decision, and to advise me on or before the 4th proximo, that deliveries made under Government Agency have been paid for at the prices fixed; otherwise Government will have to take steps to secure equitable treatment for the bark brokers."

Dear Mr. Editor, we shall next time consider and examine the balance sheet which appears in Mr. Macfarlane's pamphlet *re.* "Results of working the Government Tannery at Dharavi, Bombay."—Yours, etc.,

A. A. PEERBHOY.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"The Leader" writes:—

In the midst on the pre-occupations of Indians with a number of burning problems of domestic concern, the attempt that is being made in South Africa to deprive the Indians settled there of some of their existing rights, restricted as they already are, has not drawn sufficient attention in this country. The war, far from broadening the vision of the colonists there, appears to have narrowed it, and there is a display of economic selfishness and racial intolerance which is calculated to drive the Indians into desperate action. They were looking for better days after the war, considering that they threw themselves whole-heartedly in the Imperial cause. But greed and selfishness do not recognize the claims of gratitude or of justice. The oppression of one community by another in one Empire, unless checked, cannot lead to harmony. It can only promote hatred and ill-will. While Indians are fighting for the expansion of their rights in the land of their birth, they cannot tolerate to see the limited rights of their countrymen in other lands being seriously encroached upon. The Land and Trading Bill which was introduced into the Union Parliament is an iniquitious measure which, in the words of the chairman of the British Indian Association used at a mass meeting held in Johannesburg to protest against the proposed legislation, stamped British Indians of the Transvaal as "pariahs". The chairman further said that they, because they were British Indians, were inferior not only to their European fellow-subjects, but inferior to any kind of Europeans. It told them once more in the history of the Transvaal that they were to be branded as undesirables, and to carry the mark of "helotage." The Governor-General of South Africa ought to veto the measure. The Secretary of State has been taking keen interest in the matter. The Government of India ought also to take steps to safeguard the interests and honour of Indians in South Africa. The Bill has aroused very keen indignation among Indians in South Africa, and several Indian papers here have already given expression to the strong feeling that exists in the country. Its scope has been expanded in the course of discussion in the Union Parliament. As the "Times of India" says, "it indicates a fresh beginnnig of an anti-Indian policy that may, if not checked in time, reach the utmost stages of repression." We note with thankfulness that this paper writes like its old self in commenting upon the situation brought into being by the introduction of the Anti-Asiatic Bill. It rightly points out that the problem is one which has "constantly to be taken into account by the statesmen of the Empire" and that it is an imperial and not a local problem. It looks to the Government of India to take part in its settlement, and suggests that that Government should be represented in the commission of enquiry which Mr. Malan announced was to be appointed, and that "it should most strenuously urge upon the Imperial Government the need for protecting the rights of Indians already in the Transvaal against legislation of the kind projected and against that general policy of which this Bill is evidently a "symptom." The Bill is very probably the first towards having a "white" South Africa. The speeches delivered in the course of the debate on the Bill in the Union Parliament distinctly showed that the spirit which inspired the members was one of exclusion. Mr. Blackwell, one of the members, plainly said "that the question was whether there was to be a white transvaal or a pdyglot civilization." Sir Abe Bailey insisted that "Indian traders meant prosperous Indians and sarving "white." Is it not surphising that in India where there are so many Indian traders and so few European, such a complaint of underselling has not arisen? The question is one which deserves the immediate and earnest attention of Government and the Indian people.

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INDIA'S NEED.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION AND ITS TASK.

HON MR. PATEL ON REFORMS BILL.

The first batch of the Indian National Congress Deputation, consisting of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, barrister-at-law, Member of the Indian Legislative Council, and the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress; Mr. V. P. Madhavarao, ex-Divan of Bareda, Mysore, and Travancore; and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, editor of the "Mahratta," and Secretary of the Indian Home Rule League, has recently arrived in London. The view of the Congress on the Constitutional Reforms is exactly identical with the view of the All-India Moslem League, whose deputation is also expected to arrive shortly The two bodies together represent and have a right to speak for the entire Indian people. The deputation has been charged, writes the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in "India," with the duty of advocating and pressing the demands of the Congress as contained in the resolutions passed at its Delhi sessions in December last.

Both the Congress and the League accept as their basis the announcement of August, 20, 1917, which is the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the Empire and the taking of a substantial step at once in that direction. They, however, contend that the reforms indicated in the report of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy do not constitute such a step and will not at r satisfy the requirements of the situation in India. The resolutions of the Congress suggest modifications to the Joint Report which, if accepted, would, in the opinion of the Congress, make it a substantial step towards the realisation of responsible government. Details apart, the resolutions in the main demand the following changes:—

(1) Full responsible government in the Provinces;
(2) Substantial element of responsible government in the Government of India;
(3) Fixing of statutory limit for the introduction of full responsible government in British India;
(4) Abolition of the India Council; and
(5) Full fiscal autonomy such as obtains in the self-governing Dominions.

The Secretary of State has now introduced his much-talked-of Bill in the House of Commons on the subject. That Bill purports to give some sort of responsible government in the Provinces and none at all in the Government of India It makes no mention of the question of fiscal autonomy nor does it fix any period for full responsible government. The India Council remains except that some charges in regard thereto are proposed to be put on the British estimates. I have no hesitation in saying that he must indeed be a bold man who could predict the probable period within which full responsible government would be attained or whether it would be ultimately attained at all under the proposed enactment. Since this Deputation has arrived several well-meaning friends have enquired of us whether the people of India would accept anything less than the reforms proposed by the Congress. Our reply to them is clear. It is not at all a question of acceptance or rejection. Our business is to get as much as we could now possibly get and agitate for the rest. All that we can say is that nothing less than the Congress reforms will bring peace, contentment, and prosperity in the land. If the object of the proposed measure is to satisfy the growing aspirations of the people of India, it must be modified on the lines of the Congress resolutions. If the whole measure is intended for the satisfaction of the Indian people, there is no reason why their wishes in the matter should be disregarded. It has been said that no alternative scheme satisfying the requirements of the announcement of August 20, has been so far put forward by any body. This is not correct. The Congress League proposals are as definite as those of the Joint Report, Some may object to them as going beyond the announcement referred to. This view is equally incorrect. These proposals do not ask for the introduction of responsible government all at once. They, too, are only progressive, but the proposed beginning and the rate of progress are different. The people want to work out their destiny in as short a time as possible, and for that purpose demand what in their judgment is a real substantial step to begin with. To disregard the demand is altogether inconsistent with the spirit of liberty and self-determination now abroad. If the people are to be judged by the success of this experiment in responsible government they ought to be given liberty to choose, within the limits of the announcement referred to, what kind of first step they must have in order to make the scheme a success within a reasonable time. The present Bill refuses that liberty, and unless it is amended in the Joint Committee to a very large extent, unrest and agitation in India are bound to continue even with greater vigour. All India is one with Mr. Montagu in condemning the reaction policy of the Indo-British Association. It is a policy that no civilised Government can, with impunity, adopt in these days. But while joining Mr. Montagu in such condemnation the people wish it to be clearly understood that without the first step of the kind they propose in their scheme there cannot be any progress worth the name nor can they be held responsible for the failure of the so-called experiment. This is what the people mean when they say that the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme is disappointing and unsatisfactory.

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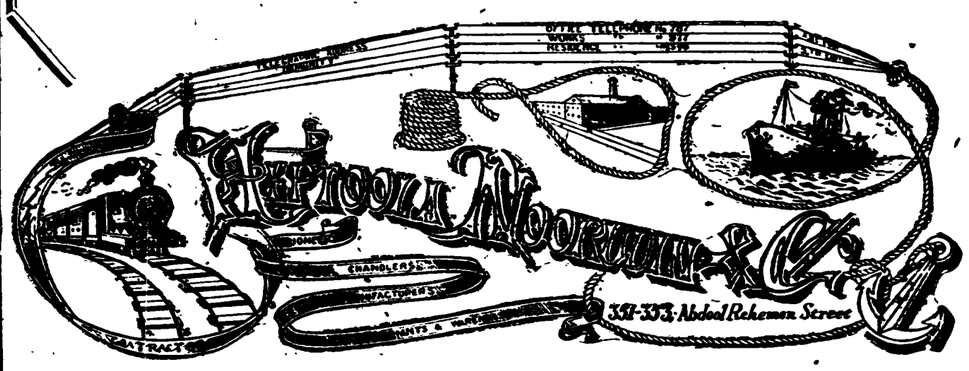

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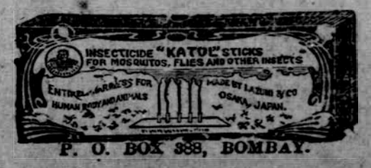

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